

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 31, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 208

PRICE TWO CENTS

## COMMUTERS WIN IN CONTEST FOR LOWER RATES IN NEW JERSEY

Pennsylvania Railroad Ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission to Readjust Fares by Sept. 1

## NEW HAVEN IS NEXT

Reduction by It and New York Central Hinted at When Inquiry Is Ended—Affects All Lines

WASHINGTON—After three months' deliberation, the interstate commerce commission decided today that the commutation rates charged by the Pennsylvania railroad in New Jersey were excessive and unreasonable and readjustment was ordered. The cost of the new 60-trip tickets from New Brunswick, N. J., to New York, being placed at \$10, instead of \$12.

None of the rates on the other roads mentioned in the complaints which investigated the investigation were ordered changed, but the opinion intimated that an order would be issued reducing the commutation fares on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the New York Central lines as soon as a more complete investigation can be made.

Against the Pennsylvania railroad a specific order is made by the commission requiring it to desist from exacting its present commutation fares to and from New York city by Sept. 1, and for not less than two years thereafter.

The opinion of the commission was prepared by Commissioner Harlan, and is the unanimous expression of the body. The case, popularly known as the "commutation rate case," has been before the commission more than a year.

Aside from affecting directly more than 500,000 commuters in and near New York, the principles enunciated through the opinion are of far-reaching importance, as they immediately concern railroads and commuters in every center of population in the country.

What is regarded as the most important holding of the commission, from the viewpoint of the railroads, is that it takes full jurisdiction over all commutation rates and assumes, under existing law, the power to regulate those rates precisely as it regulates straight passenger fares and freight rates.

The respondent railroads in this case denied the commission's authority to assume such power, contending that, as commutation fares were far lower than straight passenger fares, which were conceded to be reasonable, and that, as all commuters were treated with absolute equality, the railroads' right to adjust commutation rates without interference could not be questioned.

With this view the commission is not in accord. The opinion admits it is probably true that a carrier cannot be compelled to put a commutation service and commutation rates into operation; but Commissioner Harlan says:

"Having undertaken a definite and regular commutation service, such as is shown of record on the part of each of the defendants in this proceeding, the power as well as the duty of the commission under section one to examine into the reasonableness of the charges exacted, when complaint has been made seems to be beyond question."

As to the proceedings against the New York, New Haven & Hartford, no action is taken, as the commission has not adequate information. In view of the investigating being made by the New York state commission into the commutation rates of the New York Central, that matter is reserved.

## MANY BATHE AT REVERE

At Revere beach Sunday there were 4163 patrons of the regular state bathhouse and 366 at the auxiliary tent, while at Nantasket there was a smaller number, there being 1142 at the bathhouse and only 25 at the emergency enclosure which was opened a week ago to accommodate the overflow from the regular bathhouse.

## U. S. REPORT SHOWS CORPORATIONS PAY MUCH OF STATE TAX

In Wisconsin They Contributed 71 Per Cent of the Nearly \$6,000,000 That Was Collected in 1910

## IN OHIO 52 PER CENT

Michigan Applies Its 45 Per Cent Wholly to the School Fund—Illinois and Indiana Systems

WASHINGTON—In submitting a report to the President today on the system of taxing manufacturing, mercantile, transportation and transmission corporations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, says that Wisconsin derives about 71 per cent of its total state taxes from corporations;

(Continued on page two, column three)

## SETTLEMENT EXPECTED OF MOROCCAN CRISIS

LONDON—It was learned unofficially through the foreign office that at a conference in Berlin today between M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador to Germany, and Foreign Secretary Kiderlen-Waechter it was expected an agreement upon the Moroccan question would be concluded between France and Germany. It was said that France is prepared to accept Germany's demands for "compensation" for giving the French a free hand in Morocco, but the exact extent of the final demands is not yet known.

Indications point to an early settlement of the German-Franco dispute, but there is still considerable uncertainty whether the agreement will be agreeable to England, which is most particular on account of her own interests, about the readjustment of territorial boundaries in Africa. It is pointed out that if England vetoes the agreement, a fresh strain is inevitable.

It has been reported that Germany demanded the dismissal of Chancellor Lloyd-George for his Mansion House speech.

A quiet movement of English troops toward the east coast of England, likened in some quarters to the mobilization of American troops on the Mexican border, and declared to be "test maneuvers," has been progressing since Saturday. It has attracted little attention and is said to be part of the maneuvers that were scheduled some time ago.

All the torpedo destroyers of the second flotilla of the home fleet, lying off Portsmouth, were ordered to sail at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Sealed orders, it was learned, which the officers are not to open until two hours later, were given.

## FREE LIST TO WIN IS INDICATION AT THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

WASHINGTON—Although no definite decision reached, the caucus of Democratic senators developed a general belief that another coalition of progressive Republicans and Democrats would force adoption tomorrow by the Senate of the Democratic farmers free list bill, with an amendment striking out meats and flour. A definite plan may be adopted at a second conference tonight.

President Taft did not tell Senator Penrose, it is said today, that he would veto all tariff bills passed by the Democrats in the House and Democrats and insurgents in the Senate.

The reported agreement was that in exchange for the influence of Mr. Penrose, who is chairman of the finance committee, in putting the reciprocity bill through, the President promised to veto all other tariff legislation.

## TAX TO BE PAID STATE BY BOSTON REMAINS \$1,880,395

The annual state tax which the city of Boston will pay the commonwealth on Nov. 15 is the same as last year, namely \$1,880,395 and compares with \$1,618,651 two years ago and \$1,978,350 three years ago, says the Boston News Bureau today.

Last year the city of Boston was called upon to raise \$26,297,860 to meet the tax warrants and a sum equalled as large, if not larger, must be raised this year.

## Head of Committee on Convention Program for Advertising Men



(Photo by Garo) HENRY B. HUMPHREY

## TEXANS IN PARADE FEATURE OF ARRIVAL OF ADVERTISING MEN

Headed by "Alkali Pete" Wills and the Salem Cadet Band the Lone Star Delegation Marches in Streets

## PARTY NUMBERS 150

Contingents From Many Other States Coming Into Boston for the Convention Which Opens Tuesday

To the martial strains of the Salem Cadet band, with "Lone Star" banners gaily waving in the air, the Texas contingent of advertising men, 150 strong, and four abreast, wearing white soft felt hats emblazoned across the front "Texas 1912" as their convention slogan, and rendering the air with the shrill blasts of cowbells blown by the Fort Worth section, escorted by members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, marched through the principal streets of the city from the South station to the hotel Lenox early today to attend the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which opens tomorrow at Faneuil hall.

At the head of the parade was "Alkali Pete" Wills, clad in the regulation cowboy dress, with slouch hat, olive drab blouse and leather trousers, and mounted on a bay steed, caparisoned in the trappings of the Texas ranch. With him was "Little Boy" Fred McLunkins, dressed to represent the Texas ranchmen, and standing 6 feet 6 inches, typical.

(Continued on page five, column one)

## GOMPERS ANSWER ORDERED BY COURT

WASHINGTON—Overruling all protests by counsel, Justice Wright of the district supreme court today ordered that President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, submit formal sworn answers to the charges of contempt of court in the Bucks Stove & Range Company case within 20 days or "suffer the consequences." Final decision on the answers will not be made until fall.

## ESSEX CLUB PLANS FOR BIG RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT TAFT

SALEM, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 26. Will be a red letter day for the Republicans of Essex county, that being the date of the annual outing of the Essex Republican Club, at which President Taft is to be the guest of honor and make his first political speech in eastern Massachusetts.

Ever since he first came to Beverly, the directors of the club have been endeavoring to secure his consent to speak and this year he accepted the invitation tendered him by the new president of the club, Wilfred W. Lufkin of Gloucester. Mr. Lufkin is secretary to Congressman Gardner, and assistance in securing the assent of the President was lent by the congressman.

Not only that, but the congressman

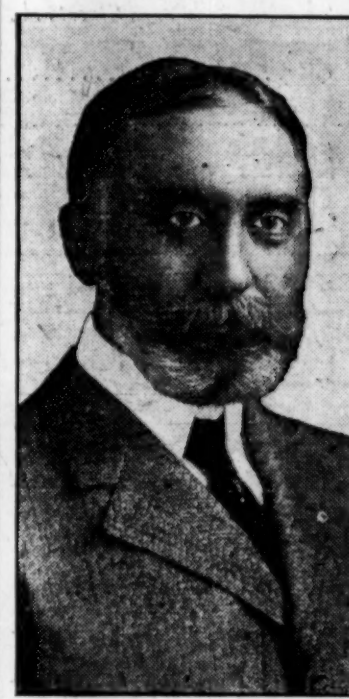
(Continued on page two, column six)

## TWO OFFICERS OF THE ESSEX CLUB

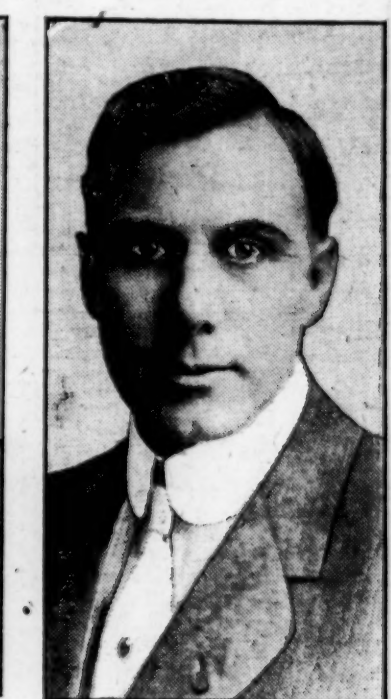


WILLIAM F. SEARLE, SECRETARY

## ADVERTISING MEN VISITING BOSTON



ORVA G. WILLIAMS  
Chairman of the board of directors of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America.



H. R. KELSÖ  
One of the Nebraska delegates, manager of the Lee Broom and Duster Company's factory, Lincoln, Neb.

## BAY STATE WAR GAME COST SET AT \$150,000

It cost approximately \$150,000 for the state of Massachusetts to give its citizen soldiers a week's schooling in the art of war. This is the sum unofficially computed today by regular and militia exact cost of last week's maneuvers between the Red and Blue forces of the Bay State national guard.

There were some who expressed the opinion that the maneuvers were a little expensive and it was pointed out that the 20 regular army officers of the general staff from Washington, D. C., practically did all the directing. While

## BOSTON FAVORABLY COMPARED WITH THE BIG CITIES OF EUROPE

Figures comparing municipal problems in Berlin and London with those of Boston to the advantage of this city have been received by Louis R. Rourke, commissioner of the public works department, from Deputy Commissioner James H. Sullivan, who sailed with the Chamber of Commerce party in Mr. Rourke's place.

According to the letter, the German capital is one of the most extravagantly lighted cities in the world. Mr. Sullivan writes that the condition of Berlin's streets would not be tolerated by Boston citizens.

He goes into details relative to the sewerage conditions in Berlin. He writes that all the sewerage of the city is pumped on to a great farm of 30,000 acres for fertilizing purposes. Four fifths of this farm is owned and operated by the city. The remainder is let out to citizens at \$60 per acre per year.

Relative to labor conditions Mr. Sullivan states that in Berlin the street cleaners receive \$1.25 per day as against Boston's \$2.50.

He declares London is one of the cleanest cities, and that this is due to wage conditions, boys and girls working beside men on the streets in cleaning operations.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST VETO BILL IS KEPT UP WITH FIRMNESS



WILFRED W. LUFKIN, PRESIDENT

Generals Clark and Pew, in command of the two armies, were the official heads of their respective forces, it was said that they made no movements to attack, nor even to retreat before an attack, until the regular army officers, with Capt. Matthew E. Hanna and Lieut. G. C. Marshall at their head, gave the sign.

The approximated sum of \$10,000 was spent about as follows: For the pay of officers, men and camp retainers, \$125,000; for the transportation of troops and baggage and 15 experimental auto trucks to and from their home stations by the quartermaster's department, \$10,000; for subsistence and provender for horse and man, \$15,000, and for damages to private property, \$1500.

## COMMITTEE SEES NO 'BENEVOLENCE' IN STEEL MERGER

NEW YORK—Having decided from the testimony of Lewis Cass Ledyard that the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was a forced sale and not a benevolent assimilation as argued, the members of the Stanley Congress investigation committee changed some of its plans today.

A sub-committee decided that when the taking of testimony is resumed tomorrow the witness will be C. P. Perrin.

As an expert engineer he examined the properties of the T. C. I. before the Moore & Schley syndicate bought an interest in the property and reported that the company controlled between 1,000,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 tons of coal and between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons of iron ore.

Because of this report, the committee will try to prove the Steel corporation determined to get possession of the T. C. I. and eventually did so following the market raid of 1907.

The committee also plans to show that the Steel combine, while it does not actually own or control all of the ore lands in the Superior fields, does monopolize the two railroad systems which tap that region.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab are likely to be witnesses if the committee has its way.

That the New York financier will be subpoenaed to appear before the committee when he returns from Europe there now seems little doubt.

That a subpoena will be issued within a few days for Charles M. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, also was revealed.

## BOSTON NAVY CIRCLES ASTIR PLANNING TO GREET ADMIRAL TOGO

Rear Admiral Bowles and Commandant at Charlestown Yard to Be Hosts to Distinguished Japanese

## TO ARRIVE AUG. 16

Hero of Port Arthur to Inspect Fore River Shipbuilding Plant—To Be Welcomed by Mayor

Rear-Admiral Bowles of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and Captain Coffman of the Charlestown navy yard are rushing preparations for the entertainment of Admiral Togo of the royal Japanese navy, who will arrive in Boston Aug. 16 next, to inspect the navy yard and the ship-building facilities in this vicinity. His stay will be limited to two days.

Word was received at the mayor's office today from Chandler Hale, assistant secretary of state, that Admiral Togo is to arrive in this city at 11 p. m., Aug. 16. He will be conveyed by automobile to the Touraine, which will be his headquarters during his stay.

His formal call on the mayor will take place at 10 o'clock the next morning. Mayor Fitzgerald will welcome him. On account of the brevity of his visit in Boston it is not probable that there will be time for any more elaborate welcome.

The real purpose of Admiral Togo's visit to Boston is to examine the Fore River shipbuilding plant and the shops and docks at the Charlestown navy yard. The afternoon of Aug. 17 he will spend as guest of Capt. Dewitt Coffman, commandant of the navy yard. The officers stationed in the yard have been ordered to report in full dress uniform to accompany their Japanese guest on his inspection.

At Quincy Admiral Togo is to be the guest of Rear Admiral Bowles of the Fore River Company. If there is time a dinner will be given in his honor by Admiral Bowles.

Admiral Togo hopes to visit Harvard College during his stay, for no American university is as popular among the Japanese or has graduated more of their students than has the Cambridge institution. President Lowell will extend the courtesies of the college to the distinguished visitor.

Friday afternoon Admiral Togo leaves Boston for Buffalo and the West.

## THREE BIG FOREIGN STEAMERS IN AFTER SPLENDID PASSAGES

Three foreign steamers reached port today, the British steamer Afghan Prince, Captain Thomas, arrived from Vladivostok, Japan and China; the Allan liner Parisian, Captain Haines, from Glasgow and Morville and the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain Carlson, from Jamaica ports. All report good passages.

Captain Thomas of the Afghan Prince reports that the steamer called at 25 ports since leaving New York. The vessel brought 8000 tons of cargo, 600 of which will be discharged at Mystic docks, Charlestown, and the remainder taken to New York. Included in her shipments are curios and porcelain.

Coming from Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jam., the Admiral Dewey, brought among the saloon passengers Charles A. Young, who has been exhibiting an auto truck in Jamaica for use in the work of transporting bananas.

Other saloon passengers were Miss Eva I. Morris, Walter H. Church, Mrs. Grace Graves, William Z. Bean, Miss Margaret W. Fisher, Miss Florence Robinson, Miss Susanna Robinson, Elihu W. Wood, Milton Wood and Miss Matilda Foreman of Boston. Besides her cargo of 30,000 bunches of bananas the steamer brought considerable general freight.

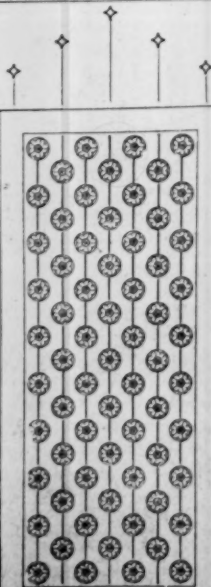
The Parisian brought 600 tons of general cargo. She had 111 cabin passengers and 104 steerage, a total of 215. Among the cabin passengers was Prof. S. L. Gokhale of Bombay, India, who is here to study foreign musical instruction. Another passenger was William B. Cunningham of Columbus, O., brother-in-law of Lord Eglinton, a prominent Scottish lord. Mr. Cunningham brought with him a pair of Pekingese ducks. Among the other cabin passengers were the following from Boston: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Thomas and Mrs. Gilburn and Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum. Mrs. James S. Shaw, wife of the purser, was a cabin passenger on board the vessel. She is on her first trip to America and will visit Niagara Falls before she returns to her home in Greenock, Scotland.

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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ONE WEEK  
ON THE  
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## U. S. REPORT SHOWS CORPORATIONS PAY MUCH OF STATE TAX

(Continued from page one)

Ohio 52 per cent, Indiana 19 per cent, Illinois 34 per cent.

In Michigan, revenue from special corporation taxes is applied entirely to the school fund and equals about 45 per cent of the total taxes collected by the state. The entire real and personal property of Wisconsin is annually valued for state purposes by a state commission.

The constitutions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois prohibit the exemption of corporate property from the general property tax. Railroad and insurance companies are among the heaviest taxpayers.

These Eastern Central states differ from those of the Middle Atlantic in using much more extensively the general property tax for state revenue. Wisconsin alone approaches a separation of sources of revenue, and its special taxes yield sufficient revenue for ordinary state expenses. Ohio applies special taxes and the general property tax to the same corporations for state purposes. Indiana and Illinois levy practically no special taxes on corporations.

Michigan and Wisconsin make elaborate physical valuation of steam and street railway property, which, with earnings capacity, forms the basis of state-administered ad valorem taxes. Reversing the tendency elsewhere, these two states have, with respect to the taxation of railroads, gone from the modern gross earnings method to the ad valorem tax. They also use extensively the "average rate" method, applying to certain public-service corporations a rate which is the average of the state and various local rates.

All of these states exempt shares of stock in the hands of holders, when the corporate property is taxed.

### OHIO

The total state revenue from taxation in Ohio in 1909 was a little more than \$10,000,000. State and local taxation of corporations is by the ad valorem method, supplemented by special methods of state taxation. Thus, in addition to the state tax on property, railroads pay on gross earnings; express, telegraph and telephone companies on gross receipts, and mercantile, manufacturing and miscellaneous corporations on capital stock.

While the rate of the capital stock is comparatively low, it yields about \$1,200,000 annually. It is levied on the par value of issued capital stock of domestic corporations and on that portion of authorized capital stock of foreign corporations which is represented by property within the state.

The largest items of revenue from taxation in 1909 were from general property tax, other than corporations, \$2,687,000; liquor tax, \$2,000,000; gross earnings on steam railroads, \$1,300,000; capital stock tax, \$1,200,000, and insurance companies, \$1,100,000. The amount received from inheritances is only \$45,000.

### INDIANA

The total state revenue from taxation in Indiana in 1910 was a little more than \$7,500,000. State and local taxation of corporations is almost wholly by the general property tax, or ad valorem method. Special corporate taxation is applicable to certain financial, insurance, navigation and car companies only.

The more important classes of public service corporations, such as railroad, express, telegraph companies, etc., whose property usually derives additional value from state-wide and interstate operations, are assessed by a central state board. Other corporations are assessed by county boards.

Shares of stock in domestic corporations (except banks) are not taxable when the property of the corporation is taxed. Shares in foreign corporations are taxable to the holder.

The largest single item of revenue from state taxes in 1910 was from steam railroads, something more than \$650,000;

the next was from insurance companies, \$474,000; and the third from incorporation fees, \$111,000.

### ILLINOIS

The total state tax receipts in Illinois in 1910 were \$8,000,000. Of this amount corporations paid approximately 34 per cent, general property in the state 58 per cent and inheritances 6 per cent.

The Illinois system applies special taxation to no corporations except to the Illinois Central railroad and to certain kinds of insurance companies. All other corporations pay the general property tax locally for state and local purposes. Property is assessed at one third full value.

State assessment is limited. It reaches only the excess of capital stock value over the value of tangible property of domestic corporations and the value of certain physical property of railroads. Of the property assessed by the state the equalized value of "main track," "rolling stock" and excess of capital stock of railroads and also the excess of telegraph companies are distributed on the mileage basis to the counties through which the routes pass. The tangible property of all corporations other than railroads is assessed locally.

Shares of stock in domestic corporations are exempt. Shares of stock of foreign corporations are taxed to the holder when the property is not taxed in the state. Bonds of foreign and domestic corporations are taxed to the holder.

Of the total collected from corporations in 1910 (about \$3,000,000) railroads paid approximately \$1,800,000, or 64 per cent, and insurance companies, \$459,323, or 16 per cent. Collections under the capital-stock tax, including about \$10,400 from railroads, amounted to less than \$135,000.

### MICHIGAN

The total state revenue from taxation in Michigan in 1910 was nearly \$12,000,000. The important corporation tax in Michigan is the state-administered ad valorem tax. It is levied at the average rate of taxation and applies to railroads, telegraph, telephone, express and car companies.

Other state taxes on corporations, though comparatively unimportant, are levied at specified rates upon the paid-up capital stock of canal and river improvement companies and upon the net profits of plank and gravel road companies. Taxation by any of these methods is, in Michigan, denominated by statute "specific taxation." Revenue therefrom is, by constitutional provision, applied to the primary school fund only. Revenue for support of the state is from the general property tax.

Double taxation has been judicially declared unconstitutional. Where the corporate property is taxed shares are exempt. Specific taxation is in lieu of other taxes on property used in the operation of corporate franchises.

Michigan was the first to value all railroad property within the state according to the "inventory method supplemented by a consideration of the effective earning capacity." Probably the physical valuation of railroad property for taxation purposes had never before been attempted on so large a scale.

Taxes collected from railroads in 1910 amounted to about \$4,400,000 (37 per cent of the total state revenue from taxation), insurance companies over \$450,000, telephone companies \$324,000, other corporations about \$183,000, and the general property tax something over \$6,000,000.

### WISCONSIN

Of the total state tax receipts in Wisconsin in 1910 (nearly \$6,000,000), 71 per cent was from corporations, 22 per cent was from general property, and 3 per cent was from inheritances. At present the support of schools and the building of a new State House occasion the only state levies on general property.

Peculiar to Wisconsin is the fixing, by statute, at the state capital, of the legal situs of all real and personal property of corporations subject to the state ad valorem tax. The rate is the average rate of taxation and is in lieu of all other taxes on property necessary to the operation of the corporate franchise.

Following the example of Michigan, Wisconsin annually values the physical property of railroads. This is done under the direction of competent engineers. In Michigan the original valuation was made by the state; in Wisconsin, largely by the railroads and verified by the state.

The physical valuation, together with the average market prices of the securities, forms the basis for determining as an entirety the true value of each steam and street railroad within the state.

Records of realty sales as reported by the commission's agents and assessed valuation of property conveyed form the basis of real-estate valuations.

In 1910 there was received by the state from railroads about \$3,200,000, from insurance companies about \$725,000, from various other classes of corporations \$168,000, and from incorporation fees \$95,000.

## PRESIDENT SIGNING RECIPROCITY BILL



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington)

Mr. Taft as he appeared putting finishing touch to the Canadian agreement

## CANADA ELECTION CONTEST BEGINS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The dissolution of the Canadian parliament and the issuing of addresses to the people of Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the rival leaders, have begun the two months' election campaign with reciprocity as the issue.

The decision of Premier Laurier to ask for an immediate dissolution was made at a meeting of his cabinet which ended at 1 p. m. Saturday.

The Premier's wishes were at once communicated to Earl Grey, the governor-general, and a short time later a special issue of the Official Gazette was printed containing the formal announcement and giving legal effect to the edict.

## HARBOR ANNEXATION MAKES LOS ANGELES A PACIFIC SEAPORT

LOS ANGELES—By annexation, San Pedro and Wilmington are now within the city limits. Expenditure of \$3,000,000 by the federal government on the breakwater, now practically completed, and the dredging of the inner channels still under way gives this city one of the finest harbors in the world.

Ocean-going vessels of the deepest draft will soon be able to come to the wharves, enabling Los Angeles to compete for its share of the growing oriental trade.

The entrance to San Pedro harbor now has a depth of 20 to 25 feet in the channel at low water. The area of the harbor is 575 acres. The width of the channel is from 500 to 900 feet, with a turning basin 1600 feet in diameter, and it is to be deepened to 30 feet this year. The breakwater is 9250 feet in length with an open trestle 1800 feet long. It is from 122 to 194 feet wide on the bottom, 38 feet wide at low water, 20 feet on top and extends 14 feet above low water.

All of the anchorage is provided with first-class holding ground. There is no shifting sand or silt deposit. The possible water frontage at the harbor is about 22 miles, causing it to rank high among the great harbors of the world. Hills will be cut down and municipal warehouses erected. One of the advantages of the harbor is that a captain may sail his ship to the wharves without a pilot.

Already steamship lines are in operation from San Pedro to San Francisco, Portland and Seattle on the north, to the Hawaiian islands and to Mexico. With the opening of the Panama canal this commerce will be greatly extended.

Land has been purchased by the United States government for an extensive system of fortifications on the bluff above San Pedro.

On the inner harbor at Wilmington are several immense lumber yards where vessels discharge their cargoes direct. Last year San Pedro imported more lumber than any other port in the world. Within a few years it is expected that the inner harbor around Wilmington will be lined with mammoth warehouses and factories.

## BEGIN HEARING IN BOSTON COAL TRIMMING CASE

C. C. McChord, interstate commerce commissioner, gave a hearing today at the Federal building to the New England Coal & Coke Company of Boston complaint that the Norfolk & Western railway, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, Virginian railroad and the Western Maryland railway charged the defendant exorbitant rates for trimming coal in the holds of the steamers Melrose, Malden and Everett run by

the coal and coke company between Boston, Maryland and Virginia.

The complainant asks that the commission fix rates for trimming the coal and to either take the contract for this service out of the hands of the railroad or to fix the rates at not less than nor more than the rate of one-half per cent a ton.

The New England Coal & Coke Company says that the defendant overcharged it \$51,196 between April 1, 1909, and March 1, 1911. The complainant asks that the commission award it that amount with 6 per cent interest.

## KAURI TREES PREPARED FOR UTILIZATION BY NEW ZEALAND FIRMS

New Zealand has several large companies engaged in preparing the great kauri tree for utilization, says the Los Angeles Times. The beautiful forests of the northern island, one of which is 70 miles long, are made up largely of this splendid and valuable hardwood, which is native to the country.

It is not, at all an uncommon thing for the bushmen to fell a tree eight or nine feet in diameter and 150 feet high. But in spite of this the supply is as yet comparatively unlimited, as only the fully-matured trees are felled, for the man behind the ax will carefully push deeper into the forest in search of the full-grown trees, rather than take from the future its own.

Getting the trees from the heart of the bush to the mills involves many difficulties, and here the working bullock takes an important part. In many instances railway lines have to be built far into the bush, to a spot where a large number of big trees have been located.

Recent discoveries have proved beyond question the wonderful durability of kauri timber. At Manurewa, the Papanui Valley Sawmilling Company is engaged in a most unique industry. All around the district there have been found many hundreds of kauri trees, or logs, the remains of an ancient forest.

These logs are buried underground, and the company is digging them up and converting them into timber. The logs must be hundreds of years old, for never in the history of man has a kauri tree been seen growing in the district.

The wood is full of little knots and twists, somewhat after the style of a good piece of birdseye maple. It grows in several different shades, varying from a deep golden to a rich mahogany color. It is utilized as a veneer for pianos and fine furniture and for ornamental purposes.

The manufacturers sometimes effect a combination of the differently shaded kauri inlaid in the one article, and the result is very rich and beautiful. Tourists to the country carry away many thousands of small fancy boxes and objects made from a number of pieces of different shaded kauri inlaid and value them very highly. Articles made from mottled kauri are of course very expensive.

## NEW CORPORATIONS GRANTED CHARTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters have been issued this week to the following business corporations:

American Gas Light Company of New England, Boston; authorized capital \$25,000; incorporators, Frank A. Edmonds, Bradford C. Edwards, Edwin W. Schildknecht.

The Village Hall Corporation, Barnstable, \$5000; Alfred Crocker, Frank H. Hinkley, Jr., Benjamin D. Peterson, Charles W. Milliken, Henry C. Davis.

Parker Bryant Company, Inc., Brookline, undertakers, \$10,000; Parker Bryant, Robert J. Graham, Fannie E. Adams.

B. & L. Engine Company, Boston, \$25,000; William C. Blount, Arthur W. Lovell.

The Piper Manufacturing Company, Boston and New York, fancy novelties, \$50,000; Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Arthur L. Stevenson.

Clark, Cutler, McDermott Company, Franklin, horse blankets, \$50,000; William Cutler, Walter A. Clark, Thomas S. McDermott, Leroy W. Stott.

Massachusetts Investment Company, Boston, loans, \$40,000; Robert Wise, Joe Stain, William Smith, Harry Gordon.

White House Lunch Company, Boston, \$5000; James H. Dimple, Amos M. McLean, Adelaide E. Stinson.

F. A. Parker Shoe Company, Marblehead, \$50,000; Francis A. Parker, James E. Parker.

Caloris Bath Institute, Inc., Boston, \$25,000; Roger S. Mackintosh, Gertrude M. Mackintosh, Richard J. Lombard.

Essex Development Company, Lynn, mining, \$10,000; Alva C. Bixby, Harry W. Woodward, James H. Whitman, John Lovejoy.

Wade Press, Inc., Boston, \$7500; Fredrick L. Babcock, Edith L. Hodge, Ira A. Stone.

The Perfection Dustless Compound Company, Fitchburg, \$25,000; Herbert A. Richards, Arthur F. Field, William D. Lockwood, Stephen B. Smith, Charles H. Richards.

Harvard Improvement Hall Company, Boston, \$25,000; Thomas F. Doherty, Tilton S. Bell, James C. Clark, La Forrest A. Waterhouse.

E. S. Lincoln-R. W. P. Brown, Inc., Brookline, electrical engineers, \$250,000; Edwin S. Lincoln, Reginald W. P. Brown, Arthur T. Johnson.

Mansion House Company, Springfield, \$10,000; Michael A. Kelly, William E. Dooley, William E. Cashion.

Leominster Shoe Company, Inc., \$1500; J. Ward Healey, Michael J. O'Malley, Ethel H. Divoll.

Superior Spiral Tool Driver Company, Springfield, \$60,000; David Rioux, Arthur J. Brunelle, D. Joseph Rioux.

National Comedy Company, Boston, \$2000; Charles F. Atkinson, C. M. C. Atkinson, John W. Luce.

New England Wholesale Opticians, Inc., Boston, \$50,000; Kenneth Campbell, Henry A. Stebbins, Thomas W. Spencer.

Brown Credit Company, Boston, \$3000; William A. Parker, Jacob Jacobs, Arthur L. Gilman.

## AUGUSTA READY FOR INTERCAMP ATHLETIC MEET

AUGUSTA, Me.—The annual athletic meet of the Maine Inter-Camp League begins at Capital park tomorrow.

The league consists of four summer camps for boys, namely, Camps Androscooggin, Cobossee, Kennebec and Wildmere.

There will be baseball games and preliminary track events. Probably the best game will be that between the faculties of Camps Cobossee and Kennebec, in which many college athletes will take part.

Wednesday morning the water sports will be held on lake Cobosseecontee, where there will be swimming races and diving followed by canoe races and tilting. Over 100 trophies will be awarded.

## MR. MARTIN GETS HARBOR BILL PEN

The quill pen with which Governor Foss signed the \$9,000,000 harbor development bill, passed by the last Legislature, is in the possession of John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. According to custom the pen was presented by the Governor to Senator Charles H. Brown, who introduced the bill into the Legislature, and Senator Brown in turn has given it to Mr. Martin, in recognition of the work done in behalf of the bill.

## ESSEX CLUB PLANS FOR BIG RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT TAFT

(Continued from page one)

agreed to a request for the use of his spacious grounds at Sagamore farm, Hamilton, for the affair, together with the use of his house for the reception of the guests.

The President himself arranged his part in the affair. He will motor over from Parametta, his summer home at Beverly, at 2:30 and after greeting the guests and reception committee to the number of 100 or more, will take a stand on the terrace in front of the Gardner residence and personally greet the members of the club as they pass him in a line.

Among the guests, in addition to the President, will be the latter's secretary and his aide, Major Archie Butte, Secretary George von L. Meyer, Senators Lodge and Crane, Congressman Gardner, Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, Joseph Walker, Norman White, Allen T. Treadway, Robert Luce, Louis A. Coolidge, the Rev. D. O. Mears, Charles Hatfield, Charles E. Groves, John Hays Hammond, Albert P. Langtry, James M. Swift, John E. White, A. Platt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, the 10 Republican congressmen from Massachusetts, the presidents and secretaries of the Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk and Plymouth Republican clubs.

Following the President's reception to the members, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham will welcome him to the outing on behalf of the state, Congressman Gardner will follow on behalf of the sixth congressional district and the town of Hamilton, and then will come the President's address. Joseph Walker and Norman White will speak briefly and Senator Lodge will be the last. A large corps of vocalists has been chosen by James J. Tierney, president of the Salem Republican committee, who will sing to the accompaniment of the Salem Cadet Band, specially engaged for the occasion.

Dinner will be served continuously from 12:30 to 2:30 in a large tent, with special quarters for the reception committee and the invited guests. W. W. Lufkin of Essex is president of the club; William F. Searle of Danvers, secretary; E. G. Frothingham, Haverhill, treasurer; Joseph N. Peterson, Salem, Ralph W. Dennen, Gloucester, and Albert Vittum, Beverly, vice-presidents.

### CANDIDATE FOR HOUSE

John L. G. Glynn of Cambridge, Democrat, has announced his candidacy for the Legislature from the third Middlesex representative district, which comprises wards 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge.

## TURKISH MINISTER DEFENDS POLICY IN SUBDUING ALBANIA

CONSTANTINOPLE—Replying to foreign criticisms of Turkey's treatment of the Albanians, a member of the Ottoman cabinet defended the course of his government today in an interview.

"It is true," said the minister, "that the Albanian rebellion was sternly repressed. This was unavoidable. The Albanians have been represented as a peaceful, pastoral, inoffensive people, but they are in fact the most lawless and desperate of races. Having, however, practically crushed their rebellion, what was the Turkish government's attitude toward them?"

"Inspired by the governments of Russia, Austria, Montenegro and by the British embassy in Constantinople, the Vienna, St.-Petersburg and some of the London newspapers have asserted that it planned their extermination. The truth is that though able to enforce an unconditional surrender, the Turkish government offered, if the Albanians would yield, to grant many concessions, including the provision of money to rebuild the rebels' ruined homes."

The minister declared that "autonomy" for the Albanians, guaranteed by some foreign power, as asked by foreign critics, was out of the question, and that the sole purpose of such a move was to intervene in Turkish affairs and ruin the Young Turks because under them there is prospect of Turkey becoming great and powerful, which Russia and Austria do not want.

## MR. TAFT'S TARIFF EXPERT FINDS BIG PROFIT IN SHEEP

OGDEN, Utah—W. C. Barnes, representing President Taft and the tariff board in checking up the information gathered by special agents of the government on wool and sheep industries, arrived in Ogden after visiting four of the largest sheep states in the West.

In a statement he said the data obtained proves that sheep can be raised, their wool can be clipped and marketed and lambs can be disposed of at a cost of \$1.50 a head. The annual revenue from this, with wool at 13 cents totals \$3.31, leaving a profit of \$1.81 a head, he contends. His figures follow:

Cost a head to raise sheep, all expenses incident to grazing, herding, shearing, dipping, freight on wool and mutton, interest on money invested, etc., \$1.50.

Average clip of wool a head, seven pounds, at an average of 13 cents a pound, delivered, 91 cents.

Average price of lambs, \$3; average increase being figured at about 80 per cent placed on market, \$2.40.

Mr. Barnes says that there may be a slight variation by states in the cost of raising sheep, and in marketable value as to the wool clip, lambs and mutton, but that the figures show the average in the territory over which he has traveled. He says that the cost of raising sheep might be reduced considerably by better business methods.

## GIVES LAWRENCE COLLEGE \$50,000

APPLETON, Wis.—Samuel Plantz, president of Lawrence College, announced to the trustees recently the offer of a gift of \$50,000 to the university if friends of the school will raise a like amount by Oct. 1, 1912.

One of the conditions of the gift, which was stated comes from a prominent Wisconsin man, is that the name of the donor be forever kept secret. Another condition is that \$25,000 of the amount be used to endow a chair of art. The board accepted the offer, and will try to raise the \$50,000 required.

President Plantz also announced a gift of \$5000 to be applied on the cost of the new boys' dormitory, Brooks hall, provided the building is paid for by subscription when completed.

The annual report of the college treasurer showed a deficit for the year of \$4428.88.

SEWAGE PLANT FOR ST. MARYS. ST. MARYS, Ont.—The town council has received plans for the proposed sewage disposal system. The estimated cost is \$200,000.

### HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing

Metal Weather Strips

**R. T. Adams & Co**

24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"A Bachelor's Honey-moon."  
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

**NEW YORK**  
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

**CHICAGO**  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."



# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## ST. LOUIS TIED WITH CHICAGO ON THE LAST WESTERN INVASION

Philadelphia and New York Make Best Showing of the Eastern Clubs in the National League

### STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Chicago	33	23	.591
Philadelphia	32	24	.569
New York	31	25	.554
Pittsburg	29	27	.519
St. Louis	29	27	.519
Cincinnati	28	28	.500
Brooklyn	27	29	.481
Boston	26	30	.463

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.  
New York 6, St. Louis 0.  
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 1.  
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Pittsburg 17, Boston 2.  
Pittsburg 10, Boston 2.  
New York 8, St. Louis 0.  
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.  
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.

**TODAY'S GAMES**  
Boston at Pittsburg.  
New York at St. Louis.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

### EAST VS. WEST

	St. Louis	Chicago	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Boston	W.
New York	1	1	1	1	1	5
Philadelphia	1	1	1	1	1	5
Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	1	5
Boston	1	1	1	1	1	5
Lost	5	5	5	5	5	25

	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Boston	W.
St. Louis	1	1	1	1	4
Chicago	1	1	1	1	4
Pittsburg	1	1	1	1	4
Cincinnati	1	1	1	1	4
Lost	5	5	5	5	20

The last invasion of the eastern circuit of the National league found the western baseball clubs somewhat stronger than the four teams representing the other section, although the difference was but seven games out of 57 played. When it is considered that Philadelphia and New York are the only two eastern clubs which are making any kind of a showing in the championship race, the fact that only seven games separated the two sections appears pretty small.

As on the first trip around the eastern circuit, the St. Louis team was the sensation of the league, although it was forced to share the honors this time with Chicago. Each of these teams won nine of the 14 games played and Pittsburg made the third western team to win a majority of the games played. Pittsburg had the narrowest escape and the cleanup at Boston was all that gave her a winning percentage. Cincinnati made a poor showing, winning but six of the 14 contests played.

It was a great race for the honors between the home clubs, New York beating out Philadelphia by one game, winning 8 out of 13, as against 8 out of 14 for the latter. St. Louis and Chicago proved to be the stumbling blocks for the Quakers, as the former won three out of four and the latter took the only two games they played. A cleanup of four straight from Pittsburg was the best work of the Philadelphia team. Brooklyn and Boston made poor showings, though playing well but none of the 40 games they played.

The race for first place continues to be a merry contest. Chicago has been showing up slightly stronger of late, although Pittsburg has during the past week given decided indications of improvement. The loss of Magee and Doolittle is proving a big handicap to Philadelphia and is apt to cost them what chance they formerly had of taking the pennant. St. Louis keeps up surprisingly well and is bound to be a factor to the end. New York should do better from now on.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Lowell	33	23	.591
Lawrence	32	24	.569
Worcester	31	25	.554
Brookton	29	27	.519
Lynn	28	28	.500
Fall River	27	29	.481
New Bedford	26	30	.463
Haverhill	25	31	.445

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Lowell 3, Lynn 0.  
Haverhill 5, Lawrence 3.  
Lawrence 5, Haverhill 1.  
Brookton 3, Worcester 1.  
Fall River 7, New Bedford 4.  
Fall River 5, New Bedford 2.

**TODAY'S GAMES**  
Fall River at Lawrence.  
Haverhill at Lynn.  
Lowell at Brookton.  
New Bedford at Worcester.

## IVER JOHNSON RAZOR BLADES

We have installed a machine for sharpening all makes of Safety Razor Blades, including Gillette, Star, Gem, Jr., Durham, Duplex, Leslie, Old blades made better than new for 30c a dozen.

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.  
125-127 Washington st., Cor. Cornhill, Boston

## College Athletic Coaches—No. 33

Ellis Ward, University of Pennsylvania.



COACH ELLIS WARD.

PHILADELPHIA—Ellis Ward, the present rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania, was born at Newbury-on-Hudson Sept. 13, 1846. The Ward family had lived on the Hudson for generations, and Isaac Ward, the father of Ellis, brought up one of the greatest rowing families the world has seen. Ellis took up rowing early, and at the age of 17 entered a so-called boys' race at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He rowed many single races at this age and won almost all of them.

There were five Ward brothers, including Ellis, who, with A. T. Raymond, formed an invincible sextet. It was late in the 60's when that memorable race with Harvard occurred. The latter's crack crew had trained all winter on the rowing machines for the international race in England, and in the spring had met and defeated every American crew, with the exception of the Ward brothers. Harvard wrote to the latter asking them if they would race. The Wards had no shell, and had not sat in a boat that year, but they replied that if Harvard would furnish them with a shell and oars they would row it, to which Harvard agreed. With nine days to get ready and an old boat the brothers prepared for the race. The day of the race came and the crews duly started. Harvard, the Wards and St. Johns crew. In the first 10 strokes Richards of Harvard broke an oar. In those days there was no law to stop and start over again if a mishap occurred, but the Wards stopped, backed to the line and waited until Harvard had procured a new oar. This act won from the watching thousands one of the greatest ovations ever witnessed at a boat race. Again the crews started, and this time all went well. It was a three-mile race with a turn and the Wards won by 19s.

After this race the Wards went home, and stopped training. Some time later, Harvard telegraphed to know if they would race again, at the Worcester regatta. The Wards agreed to do this providing they could have the same shell and oars they had had before. They arrived at Worcester June 19 and the race was to be held on June 22. Two days' practice in the boat was the only training they had had since the previous race, while the Harvard crew was in the pink of condition. Six crews started in this race, which was also three miles with a turn. The Ward brothers again won, defeating Harvard by 12s. The time, 17m. 40s., is a record that has never been touched, and it was won in a shell with fixed seats. This was the last six-oared race in which the Wards competed, as the four-oared shell took the place of the six.

In 1873 he trained the crews of Amherst College, and his men rowed in the intercollegiate regatta at Springfield, and came in fourth out of 11 contestants. He started with Pennsylvania in 1879 and has a long string of victories to his credit there. In 1879, his crew defeated Cornell twice in the season, while in 1880, at Saratoga, he defeated Cornell, Columbia, Princeton and Wesleyan. Since coaching eight, his crews have won the Shattuck cup twice, the intercollegiate cup at Saratoga in 1898, and at Poughkeepsie in both 1899 and 1900, besides winning the four several times and several freshman races.

Coach Ward, with the Columbia Boat Club of Washington, D. C., won 26 races in four years, including the national championship in eights at Boston. He also won the national twice, with eights, with the Fairmount Boat Club of Philadelphia, winning both the four and eights, defeating the Argonauts and Nautilus crews of Canada in the fours. His crews won the Shattuck cup three times at Newark, N. J.

Ward coached the Bohemian Boat Club of New York for two years, winning the national championship in eights at Saratoga. In 1882 his pupils won 19 out of 22 races, a record no other coach has ever equalled. With nine Pennsylvania oarsmen, he won five out of six races, and placed second in the sixth, on the same afternoon, at the Schuylkill navy races.

The first organized rowing at Pennsylvania came with the founding of the University Barge Club in 1854, but no representative college crew took to the water until the College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania was formed in 1872. The first crew to represent the university, took to the water in 1877, and it was in the following year that the services of Ellis Ward were secured.

Ward's policy was quite unlike that of other coaches. He maintained that practice in racing is just as necessary for crews as for other athletes, and for this reason, perhaps, Pennsylvania has rowed more races, collegiate and otherwise, than any other college crew in America.

Ward never allows his men to have a feeling of security in their places, but by frequent and unexpected shifts, he has the entire squad just where he wants them. Time after time he has removed men supposed to be the best in the squad, but whom he detected loafing or growing careless in their work, and the change turned out well. In 1892, he removed the entire varsity crew within a short time of the big race, and substituted his second eight. That second crew, paced by John Gardner, won the college championship of America, on Saratoga lake.

Speaking of college training, Coach Ward said, in substance: "It is a long, strenuous course of training, for a short

20 minutes or so at Poughkeepsie. Early in the winter the candidates appear, and a more mixed bunch of athletes and would-be athletes, one cannot imagine. But sometimes a few are picked out, at first, as likely ones, who later justify the coach's judgment. The men are put to work on the rowing machines, being divided into squads, the experienced men together and the green men by themselves, so that they can more easily be given individual instruction. In a week or so the green men have progressed far enough to at least be able to follow the pace set by the older men, and squads are rearranged.

Rowing is unique among the sports. Football can be worked out on paper to a certain extent, and is a game almost entirely of strategy. Baseball also tends the same way. Other games depend on skill alone, some on nothing but endurance. But rowing is a curious combination of skill, endurance, strategy and the perfection of the mechanical appliances used, and the knowledge of the proper and most efficient combination of these has never been obtained except by years' of experience and study. Rowing is true sport. It is a sport for sport's sake. It is not a question of 'strokes.' That is a myth of the newspaper reporters. There is and has been, only one way to row, and that is the right way. Crews are no faster today than they were 40 years ago. The Ward brothers' record at Saratoga in 1871, has never been approached, and probably never will be. When men get stronger the boats will go faster and not before. It is a question of men, and all things being equal, it is the crew that can pull the hardest and last the longest that wins."

Pennsylvania has now had Ward for over 30 years. He has left a few times to coach other crews, but came back. Since the late 90's he has been with Pennsylvania constantly. His record with Pennsylvania continues as it did elsewhere. In 1901, the Pennsylvania crew at Henley, Eng., came nearer to winning than any other American crew. They were beaten by a scant length by the Leander crew, the pick of England's oarsmen, and all seasoned men, while the Pennsylvania crew was made up of boys, averaging 19 years.

Ward is remembered and respected by hosts of former oarsmen, and Pennsylvania graduates, of decades gone by, once stars themselves, come to see their old coach, and enthusiastically back his judgment on things, rowing, as paramount.

## VERMONT GOLFERS IN TOURNAMENT

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The tenth annual state championship competition of the Vermont State Golf Association will be held on the links of the Ekwonok Country Club here Aug. 3, 4 and 5. The tournament is open to members of the Vermont state golf clubs. Prizes will be given to the winner and runner-up, winners of losing eights of first and second sixteen, and to winner of second sixteen, and for best gross score in qualifying round, also for best gross and net scores in medal play handicap on Aug. 5.

The Governor McCullough cup, presented by the Mount Anthony Country Club for annual competition, will be played for under the following conditions: Four members of each club shall be designated by its secretary and their names handed to the tournament committee. To the club whose four representatives make the lowest aggregate gross score in the qualifying rounds will be awarded the cup.

**TO PLAY CHECKERS HERE**  
Hugh Henderson of Pittsburg, Pa., formerly of Scotland, will play Julius Dorio of Chicago a series of 50 games of checkers for a purse of \$1125, put up by Joseph J. Lannin of New York and S. Crumb of Boston. Both men are challengers for the American championship, and for this reason the match is of great interest to the players in this vicinity. The match will begin on Monday afternoon, Sept. 4 (Labor day), at 2 p. m. at the American house, Boston.

## CALIFORNIA WILL NOT MEET STANFORD FRESHMAN ELEVEN

Faculty Ruling Prevents Annual Contest This Season—Varsity Game Nov. 11—The Berkeley Schedule

### MAY PLAY CANADA

BERKELEY, Cal.—Due to a recent ruling of the faculty at Stanford no football game will be played between the freshmen of that college and the University of California freshmen this year. The annual varsity game between Stanford and California is scheduled for Nov. 11 at Palo Alto.

Manager Milton T. Farmer of the California team has made arrangements for a game with a team from the University of Southern California to take the place of the freshman game with Stanford. All freshman games will be played at the University of California.

Manager Farmer hopes to bring the combined Canadian squad from the north for a series of games with California. The Olympic club team of San Francisco is listed on both the varsity and the freshman schedules. The second game on the varsity schedule will be played on the local gridiron, and two more will be contested with this team before the season closes. The freshmen of the University of California will have one game with the Olympic club.

This year's schedule has been arranged as follows:

**VARSITY GAMES**  
Sept. 9, Barbarians; 16, Olympic club; 23, Barbarians; 30, Olympic club.  
Oct. 7, Nevada at Reno; 14, Barbarians; 21, Olympic club; 28, Nevada at California; Nov. 11, Stanford at Palo Alto.

**FRESHMAN GAMES**  
Sept. 2, Berkeley high school; 4, Barbarians; 9, Olympic club; 13, Lowell high school; 18, Oakland high school; 20, Santa Clara high school; 23, Palo Alto high school; 26, Mission high school; 28, Berkeley high school; 30, Santa Clara college.  
Oct. 4, San Jose high school; 7, Mary's college; 11, University of Pacific of Belmont school; (contingency dependent upon whether Belmont plays rugby); 14, University of Southern California.

## CLARKE DEFEATS KRAMER IN FIVE MILE WHEEL RACE

National Bicycle Champion Loses by Twenty-Five Yards—Hunter Wins Three-Mile Contest

NEWARK, N. J.—John Clarke won his last scheduled match bicycle race with Frank Kramer, the national champion, by 25 yards yesterday.

The event was for five miles, and the riders were kept at top speed by five pacemakers, who alternated at half-mile intervals. The time in which Clarke won the race was 7m. 48s. Clarke also made the three-mile race, in which Kramer did not start, by a good margin from Joseph Fogler and John Bedell, in the order named, in 6m. 22.5s. Worthington Mitten of Davenport, Ia., with a handicap of 50 yards, crossed the finish line first in the two-thirds-mile handicap. Joseph Fogler, five yards, was second, and Menus Bedell, 30 yards, third. Time, 1m. 14.25s. The three-mile motor race was won by James Hunter of this city in 3m. 30.15s., with Carl Ruden of Manchester, N. H., second, and Charles Turville of Massachusetts third.

Menus Bedell won the two-mile handicap, with 120 yards, in 3m. 55s. William Palmer, 190 yards, was second, and Edward Root, the Boston cyclist, finished third from scratch.

### CRAWFORD TENNIS BEGINS

CRAWFORD, N. H.—The annual tournament of the Crawford Notch Tennis Club begins today. There are a large number of entries. Cups are offered as usual for the winner and runner-up in singles and doubles also consolation cups for the beaten eight of the first round. F. H. Ham, the intercollegiate champion, who won the tourney and wrestled a leg of the cup from William Crogan last year, will defend his title, meeting the winner.

### W. L. LEE SWIMS HULL GUT

HULL—Walter L. Lee of New York, a summer resident here, swam Hull gut at ebb tide yesterday in 5m. 58s., starting from the Hull shore. Encouraged by his success, he plans to swim the gut at flood tide in an effort to break the record of H. L. Mathews of Hull, who did it in 6m. 30s.

### TRAVIS HAS BEST SCORE

MANCHESTER, Vt.—In a four-ball golf match at Ekwonok yesterday afternoon Walter J. Travis and P. S. McLoughlin returned a best ball cut of 70, defeating M. R. Marston and F. A. Martin by 2. Mr. Travis' individual score was 71, which is only one above the par of the course.

Mr. Travis won the Arthur Taylor memorial cup Saturday. Percy Gilbert of the Brae Burn Country Club was second.

## M. E. McLOUGHLIN MEETS T. C. BUNDY IN WESTERN PLAY

C. M. Bull and Harry Martin Win Doubles and Qualify for the National Championship Preliminaries

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—M. E. McLoughlin meets T. C. Bundy, both of the Pacific coast, in the challenge round of the Western Lawn Tennis Association for the title of 1911. McLoughlin won his way to meet the present champion by defeating W. T. Hayes of Chicago in the final round Saturday in three straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

McLoughlin played excellent tennis against Hayes, and although the latter was in good form he seemed outclassed by the California youngster. McLoughlin's court covering was the best seen in the tournament.

Bull and Harry Martin won the finals in the doubles by defeating G. M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton, 7-9, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 9-7. They will now play in the preliminary matches for the national doubles finals.

The women's doubles championship was won by Miss C. B. Reely of Chicago and Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of San Francisco, who defeated Miss Adelaide Chatfield-Taylor and Miss Marion Buller of Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

### NOTES

The Royal Artillery College cricket team of Woolwich, Eng., defeated the Germantown Cricket Club Saturday by eight wickets.

Brocton leads the Massachusetts Cricket League championship standing with 10 victories and two defeats. Beverly is second with 9 and 2.

The Bryn Mawr polo team won the junior polo championship cups at Narragansett Pier Saturday, defeating Cooperstown in the final match, 12 to ½ goals.

J. Steur, unattached, won the fourth Chicago river marathon swim Saturday in 43m. 21.25s. The course was 1½ miles and the prize a \$1000 trophy donated by W. H. Thompson.

R. M. Ritter of the City A.C. won the 440-yard metropolitan swimming championship of 1911 Saturday in 6m. 23.5s. L. R. Goodwin of the N. Y. A. C. won in 1910, finished second.

H. Taylor won the one mile championship of the English Amateur Swimming Association Saturday in 23m. 35.15s., a new record, the old one being 24m. 13.5s. T. S. Battersby was second.

Albert Seckel of Chicago and Princeton University won the Western Golf Association amateur championship title of 1911 Saturday by defeating Robert A. Gardner of Chicago and Yale University in the 36-hole finals by 8 and 7.

Richard Arnet of New Zealand defended his title of world's champion sculler Saturday by defeating Harry Pearce, champion of Australia, in 19m. 46s. The distance was 3 miles 330 yards and the time is a record for the course.

J. P. Jones of Cornell University, holder of the world's amateur one mile record, won the special one mile race of the St. Agnes A. C. games Saturday in 4m. 28.45s. A. R. Kiviat of the I. A. A. C. was second 40 yards behind. The time was remarkably fast as the race was run on a grass track.

### TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Det.	430
Brockett, N. Y.	400
Walker, Wash.	396
Caldwell, N. Y.	388
Jackson, Cleve.	383
Delahanty, Det.	375
Crawford, Det.	374
Galtner, Det.	369
Kovach, St. L.	369
Lajoie, Cleve.	368

### TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Det.	98
Callahan, Chi.	81
Cree, N. Y.	80
Hooper, Bos.	71
Milan, Wash.	70
McIntyre, Chi.	67
Murphy, Phila.	65
Seaver, Cleve.	64
Wagner, Pitts.	63
Wagner, Pitts.	63

### TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Cobb, Det.	50
Callahan, Chi.	41
Cree, N. Y.	39
Hooper, Bos.	29
Lord, Chi.	29
Milan, Wash.	28
Rush, Det.	27
Crawford, Det.	27
Collins, Phila.	26
Baker, Phila.	26

### POSTPONE OCEAN RACE

QUINCY—The ocean race of the Wollaston Yacht Club was postponed yesterday owing to the boats not finishing within the eight-hour limit. At 1.30 a. m. 12 boats started for a course to Boston. A pretty fair wind was blowing at the start, but petered out soon. The Eleanor was leading at the expiration of the time limit set by the club. It was dark before the boats returned home.

### UNVEIL BOHEMIAN STATUE

CHICAGO—A statue of Karel Havlicek, Bohemian martyr, was unveiled here Sunday. Governor Deneen, Mayor Harrison and a number of Bohemians delivered addresses.

## PRESS CLUB GOLF TOURNEY BEGINS AT WOLLASTON

Links in Splendid Condition—Men of Many Professions From All Parts of State Playing

With the links in the best of conditions, play started today in the Boston Press Club's tournament on the Wollaston Golf Club's course at Montclair. The competition concludes next Friday afternoon.

The tournament has attracted exceptional attention among the golfers, and as many prominent players are anxious to figure in the competition it was decided yesterday to extend invitations to others than men of professions.

Quite a few of the low mark players in the state association were among the starters, and as post entries are being received one of the largest lists of the season is anticipated before the last pair start.

Springfield, Worcester, Fall River, Lynn, Taunton, Milford, Fitchburg, Lowell, Salem and Cambridge are represented by entries and a large number of local newspaper men, magazine writers, physicians, dentists, architects and other men of professions are playing.

The Boston Press Club golf committee has been requested to define a limit for men of professions and to give a standard definition for the term "professional man." The committee has given great leeway in the definition and as a result today's tournament brings together one of the greatest gatherings of professional men ever seen in a golf tournament.

Visiting golfers can play any time during the day, but they should bear in mind that it will be impossible to play with comfort after 6:30 this evening. All rounds should be finished before that time.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Clark Griffith of the Cincinnati Nationals has been suspended for three days.

By defeating Boston in both games of the double-header Saturday, Pittsburg made it 11 straight victories and is now only 2½ games behind the leaders.

Joseph Wood of the Boston Americans added his name to the no-hit, no-run pitchers Saturday by shutting the St. Louis Browns out without a hit or run.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the National league will be held tomorrow to consider the appeal of Sherwood Magee, the suspended outfielder of the Philadelphia club.

The Chicago Americans are making up the ground lost by the three straight defeats at the hands of Boston and have gone up to third place in the standing at the expense of the New York Highlanders.

The Boston Nationals have purchased Outfielder Jackson of the Memphis club of the Southern league. They have also received the signed contract of Bridwell, lately secured from New York in exchange for Herzog.

The Athletics are evidently out to make up for the four straight defeats administered to them by Detroit in their last series at Bennett Park, having won three straight at Philadelphia. Today's game if won by the Athletics will put them in first place.

## COMMISSIONERS MAKE PLANS FOR HOUSING OF PUPILS

When the public schools open in September the new Abraham Lincoln building on Ferdinand, Melrose and Fayette streets will be ready for use and the roof annex of the girls high school will be occupied.

The Abraham Lincoln is the largest grammar school building in the city. In addition to its many other rooms there are several fitted up as "fresh air" rooms. The pupils will number 2000 or more.

The old Brimmer school on Common street is to become a trade school for boys and will open Sept. 13. William C. Crawford will be the master.

In order to accommodate more girls at the girls high school of practical arts the schoolhouse commissioners are fitting up another room in the Lyceum hall building, Meeting House hill, and will place two portable houses in the yard of the Sarah J. Baker school on Perrin street, Roxbury.

The schoolhouse commissioners will fit up two rooms in the normal school for the use of the high school of commerce. Owing to the exclusion of boys from the Roxbury high school, in order to make a school for girls only, the schoolhouse commissioners will secure about 11 rooms in the Franklin street building, at Berkeley and Appleton streets to accommodate boys from Roxbury.

MR. MEYER TO INSPECT DOCKS  
WASHINGTON—George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, will sail for Europe from New York Wednesday. Details of his trip are not known here, but it is generally understood that he is about to make a personal inspection of some of the European dockyards.

## EASTERN TEAMS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE MAKE POOR SHOWING

Last Invasion of the West Brought Only Twenty-Seven Victories in Sixty-seven Games Played

### CLEVELAND IS BEST

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Detroit	31	23	.571
Philadelphia	30	24	.556
Chicago	29	25	.538
New York	28	26	.519



# Among Books and Their Writers

## BOOKPLATE COLLECTING DISCUSSED

In Beginning These Labels Were Merely to Indicate Ownership but Artistic Tendency Has Increased

## MANY MASONIC DESIGNS FOUND

COINCIDENT with the making of books came the practical necessity of indicating ownership. The book borrower is of an ancient guild. When he cannot be repulsed and his possible forgetfulness or covetousness must at least be guarded against to the extent of labeling the book as not his property, but rather that of the lender. Seeing the name of another person starting him in the face whenever he opens the book, the borrower may in time restore it to its owner.

This is the theory of the written signature or the printed bookplate that is found in most books in libraries, public and private. For collectors who make a specialty of first editions or of presentation copies the autograph of an owner or the author or both may be far more attractive than a bookplate. There are values attaching to some persons' names on the flyleaf of a book if written by them and thus shown to have been their property. But the number of such persons is few compared with the army of book owners. Moreover there is this difference between a signature on a flyleaf and a bookplate firmly attached to the inner side of the outer cover. The signature can be easily removed; the bookplate only after the beauty of the book has been marred. The latter sign of title therefore is more deterrent of crime. It ensures greater permanency of use in property that is sometimes considered singularly adapted to illegal transfer.

### Warning at First

The bookplate at first was simply a warning in print, an affirmation of possession and intention to enforce rights. In the course of time the device began to take on artistic features, and to tell something more about the owner than the single fact that he owned the book. His calling in life, his particular specialty as a collector, his racial, religious and political attachments, came to be hinted at subtly or openly proclaimed. To make more ornate and symbolical book plates it was necessary to engage designers and artists of merit. Consequently, as a matter of history, from the earliest days of book-plate making in the leading countries of Europe down to the present time, the finest engravers and designers have been employed. Such also is the case today. Consequently a collector of book-plates if alive, to the full possibilities of his hobby, will gain a knowledge of the graphic arts as applied to decorative design on a small scale.

### Whim Has Influence

Of course, like most other things of its kind, the bookplate has been shaped by whim and fashion. From the barren simplicity of a mere printed tag giving the owner's name, through all the rigid and conventional complexity of heraldic symbolism, it has passed to the present era of free depiction of the collector himself and the kind of natural, esthetic or bookish background against which he cares to be pictured. Whereas once the symbols used were most conventional now they are quite the opposite. All sorts of personal idiosyncrasies and odd tastes are "fixed" by the designer. Like the customs of the time in which they are made, the decorative schemes are mixed. Thus even the minor hobbies of the literati and the bookish are symptomatic.

The field of bookplate collection is so wide that men naturally specialize in it, the playgoer and playlover in acquisition of plates of actors and dramatists, the clergyman in those of celebrated preachers, the lawyer in those of eminent jurists. Some men are ardent for every indication of former ownership of books bearing upon war, others for those that have to do with ethics. A natural field of search and acquisition is that of Free Masonry. It is a voluminous and ancient realm of bookish output, with much inherent symbolism that lends itself to decorative purposes in the making of ex-libris. The library acquisitions of one generation pass with little loss to those of the next, so that what is once designed and printed is likely to be conserved and passed on.

### Many Are Masonic

Something about the secrecy of the order makes natural the desire for easy, enduring identification of a book with its whilom owner once he has used it, in connection with Masonry or not, as the case may be. Hence it is not surprising to find that there are not a few bookplates distinctively Masonic in their type, in locating ownership of books by lodges and superior jurisdiction and by individual members, the designs having all the variant qualities of simplicity or complexity, beauty or ugliness, fitness or want of it that are found in other species of the same genus.

The most persistent and ardent collector of Masonic bookplates in New Eng-



BOOKPLATE OF F. M. PERKINS  
Mr. Perkins is a Mason of the thirty-second degree—Design made by Mrs. Aimee Rudiger Perkins

land is A. Winthrop Pope, a resident of Newton, Mass., and a member of Rabbani lodge, Boston. His illustrated articles in the New England Craftsman and their later circulation in monograph form have made him widely known throughout the country, and he has disclosed the wealth of material which he has at his command. Nowhere else is there the same deposit of information about owners of books, designers of the plates and the Masonic careers of the users of ex-libris.

### Mr. Pope's Collection

A reproduction of the bookplate which Mr. Pope puts in the books of his own library is used herewith. It illustrates the more unconventional and personal sort of plate that is being favored by collectors now. Whereas the other bookplate of Mr. Perkins, reproduced with this article, is made more after the conventional symbolic order.

Scrutiny of the collection which Mr. Pope has brought together shows that Masons have not departed much from the conventional patterns employed by other users and designers. Some individuals and lodges have been content with the slightest indication of Masonic affiliation. Others have gone to the limit of use of symbolism. Some plates are studiously plain, others superlatively heraldis and esoteric. In one case the individuality of the book owner is emphasized and in another the important fact kept in mind is that of the person's identification with the order. Now egotism obtrudes and now fraternal loyalty.

An interesting phase of the matter is the wide dispersion of interest in the bookplate use, especially marked in New England and on the Pacific coast, but getting a foothold wherever Masons are to be found with book-loving or antiquarian tastes.

## LITERARY NOTES

THE rewards of his industry and thorough research are coming to Prof. Albert B. Faust of Cornell University in a satisfactory pecuniary way as well as in the approval of competent critics. His formal and elaborate study of "The German Element in the United States," published by Houghton Mifflin Co., has just been awarded the Loubat prize by the Royal Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He will get 3000 marks, or \$750, besides the honor of being adjudged the ablest contributor during the past five years to the literature of American archeology or history. A German edition of the book naturally has been called for, and soon will be issued by a Leipzig publisher. A similar work, on a smaller scale, has recently been done for the Scotch-Irish element in the United States and in the course of time must be carried out for all the many contributory race stocks. It is a rewarding field of authorship for competent writers and investigators and insures a certain kind of immortality if well done. Professor Faust, for instance, has done his work in a way that makes it extremely unlikely that any one will think of competing with him in the defined field.

Harper & Brothers report a prompt demand from Japan for copies of Frederick M. Taylor's book on "Principles of Scientific Management."

Dion Clayton Calhoun, author of "Perpetua," whose work is beginning to attract attention in the United States, is a grandson of Dion Boucicault, the actor. He has been successful as a playwright, journalist and illustrator in London.

Gertrude Atherton has returned from Europe to America to find "quiet" in which to work. Incidentally she says she is more of an American than ever. The offerer she goes abroad the more she appreciates her native land. Her tribute to Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffrage leader, as having the best brain of any person she ever knew, is interesting, but dependent for its full value as an estimate upon knowledge of the list of the California lady's acquaintances.

"The Life and Letters of Martin Luther," by Professor McGiffert, which has run recently in the Century as a serial, is to be issued in London by John Murray.

The Century company announces that



MR. POPE'S BOOKPLATE  
Mr. Pope is an enthusiastic collector of Masonic designs in bookplates

the "American Addresses" of the Hon. Joseph Choate are to be published in the fall. His graceful and conciliatory utterances while ambassador to Great Britain already have appeared. Facile, subtle, witty, always gentlemanly, Mr. Choate has talked in a way to please his hearers. But whether his ultimate lot will be to read as little as Rufus Choate is today, time alone can tell.

The sonnet on "New Jersey," in the August Atlantic, is good as far as it goes, and it goes as far as it can in the opinion of some critics of a commonwealth never conspicuous in the political evolution of the country and always overshadowed by its larger neighbors. But under the leadership of Governor

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Women who want to learn dressmaking for the pleasure and economy it will give them in making their own clothes, as well as women who mean to follow tailoring as a trade, are to be found among the students at Keister's ladies' tailoring college in Chicago. The course of study embraces every portion of dressmaking and tailoring work. No classes being formed, the college can be entered with equal advantage at any time. The instruction is personal, students being taught individually. The time required to complete the full course depends upon the pupil's previous experience and ability. Diplomas granted to students are recognized in the mercantile field as an assurance of ability. The college is located in the Oakland Music Hall building, 3977 Cottage Grove avenue, and the Rush Temple of Music, 800-808 North Clark street, Chicago. It is conducted by Marie Ballew.

The very newest in millinery is camel's hair felt hats. In Paris they have been brought out in large shapes of all white, and also in high crown close shapes in white, champagne, light blue and pink. They have cocked trimmings and are considered very chic. They are to be seen at Chandler & Co.'s on Tremont street, near West. They seem particularly appropriate for the seashore and mountains and afford a pleasing change from the laces and flowers that have been seen almost exclusively for several months.

The store is showing some after inventory final markdowns. They include practically everything that does not belong to the new stock. Printed dress muslins have been marked away down to close out, and some lovely semi-made lingerie robes can be picked up for very little. Several satin evening capes are to be found in the section devoted to ready-made garments. They are long and loose, and unlined, just the thing to wear over a summer evening gown, covering it and imparting just enough warmth and protection from the cool night air.

The feature of the week's selling is a lot of fine lingerie waists which it was expected to sell in the first half of July, but nobody did much shopping in those days and so they were left over. They are of batistes, marisettes and voiles, all in the new styles. Many of them are trimmed with real Irish or fine valenciennes or with cluny, and frequently show hand embroidery.

Broken lots of high grade undermuslins have been reduced on an average of 40 per cent. The styles are the season's best. The articles include lingerie slips of different grades. Some of the sizes are small and some are large. Long and short skirts, combinations, nightgowns, chemises and covers show some very pretty patterns. In the household department are a number of good values in table cloths and napkins. Drapery materials also have been marked down. Oriental and arts and crafts rugs can be bought for very little.

A few specially good bargains in women's suits are to be found at Gilchrist Company's at the corner of Washington and Winter streets. Among them is an imported three-piece suit of heavy black satin draped with embroidered black chiffon. The waist is in bolero effect and the skirt has laced side panels, glimpses of gold trimming giving the distinctive touch. The coat is semi fitting. A suit of black silk eolienne has a plain skirt and novelty jacket with extra wide collar and deep cuffs. One suit is of blue watered silk eolienne. It also has a plain skirt, the coat trimmed with shawl collar and cuffs of black satin. Pongees and French serges in white, black, gray and other colors, and hair-line stripes, are very good style. A particularly pretty suit of white novelty basket weave is

finished at the bottom with plaits and has a panel effect of white fancy braid. The coat is trimmed with the braid and pearl buttons. The collar is faced with gray and white novelty silk.

Wilson it deserves to be sung about now in terms other than those of a summer-resort and only that.

There is a vitality to the work of Anthony Hope that warrants his American publishers, Henry Holt & Company, in issuing the fifty-ninth edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the twenty-third edition of "Rupert of Hentzau." No recent book of Hope's has the original charm or free fancy of these.

The August Forum has an authoritative article on J. M. Synge by W. B. Yeats, which persons interested in the Irish playwright will find it worth while reading especially as the National Irish Theater Company is to visit the United States this winter and gives the best of the plays of the Neo-Celtic school.

A kinsman of the late T. W. Higginson, Prof. E. W. Channing of Harvard University, is preparing a memoir of him for the Massachusetts Historical Society. They collaborated in writing a school history of the United States. Professor Channing has unusual opportunities and qualifications for writing an excellent appraisal of the man as a patriot and as an exponent of the historic individualism of New England. Other biographers no doubt will be found to dwell upon the distinctively literary chapter of the essayist's career.

Newspapers and books valued at \$118,000.00 and contributing \$1720,000 to the national postal revenue, were issued in New York city last year.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### TEXAS CLUBS TO BUY PARK.

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Citizens will be asked by the Ft. Worth Federation of Women's Clubs to circulate petitions asking for subscriptions to aid in buying the old Ft. Worth University site.

### GIVES SCHOOL GERMAN LIBRARY.

CINCINNATI—A German library of 600 volumes has been donated to Hughes high school by Charles F. Windisch, former trustee of Cincinnati University.

### COLLEGE OBTAINS \$450,000.

ST. PAUL—MacAlester College has completed its \$450,000 endowment and building fund. This gives the college total resources of \$670,000.

### FIND OIL AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—Several promising oil wells have been drilled here.

### NEW OREGON APPLE MARKET.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Reduction in the freight rate for moving apples from points in Oregon and Washington to stations on the Canadian Pacific railway has just been announced and is expected to result in opening a new market to the fruit growers of these two states.

### GRANGE STORE FOR MINNEHAHA.

VANCOUVER, Wash.—A cooperative store where the members of Minnehaha grange will be able to secure their supplies at cost is to be established by that organization at Minnehaha.

### GEN. HOYT GOING TO TEXAS.

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt will succeed Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter in command of the maneuver brigade in Texas when the latter is relieved Aug. 15. General Carter will come to Washington to resume his duties as assistant chief of staff, relieving Gen. Arthur Murray, who will take command of the department of the west, with headquarters at San Francisco.

### PLAN RELIGIOUS CRUSADE.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The executive committee of the "men and religion movement" is in session in St. Paul today to plan a world-wide campaign for religion, to be launched from the twin cities on Oct. 1.

### CALLS CONSERVATION MEETING.

WASHINGTON—The national conservation congress issued a call today for its third meeting, in Kansas City, Sept. 25, 26 and 27. Special attention will be given to soil fertility and its maintenance. President Taft and many diplomats have been invited to speak.

### W. ROCKEFELLER ON TOUR.

MINNEAPOLIS—William Rockefeller has passed through Minneapolis on a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad on his journey to the northwest. "We want to see the Canadian Rockies," said Mr. Rockefeller.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pennsylvania railroad private car 180 occupied by Vice-President W. Haywood Myers and family will pass through Boston tonight en route from Philadelphia to Bar Harbor, Me.

Last Saturday was the heaviest traffic day of the summer at both stations, trains running in sections to the shore and mountains.

The New Haven private car Connecticut, occupied by T. Dewitt Cuyler and family, will pass through Boston tonight en route from New York to Bar Harbor, Me.

Freight Train Master Harry Curry is looking after the transportation of Wheeler & Downie's circus over the Boston & Albany road.

The New Haven road has placed an order for 300 50-ton all steel coal cars with the Keith Car Works of Sagamore, Mass.

Another novelty being shown is the play bib with toys attached, so that there is no difficulty about their slipping beyond reach. Play bibs for the carriage supply plenty of things to interest the little one when taken out for its ride or brought out on the veranda for its airing.

Reprints of high grade paper can be obtained at low cost at the store of Augustus Thurgood, 38-40 Cornhill. They have the advantage of showing what is accepted as the best in wall designs and may therefore be relied upon as good taste when properly selected for the rooms they are intended to adorn. Mr. Thurgood keeps wall papers of the latest design and high quality as well. He makes a special feature of novelty designs.

A sale of Her Majesty's corsets is being conducted by L. Hirsch of 250 Huntington avenue. They are all of the style for 1911 and are cut to one half former prices.

### PROTEST AGAINST PEACE TREATY.

At a mass meeting of German and Irish societies in Faneuil hall, Boston, Sunday evening, resolutions protesting against the arbitration peace treaty between England and the United States were passed. Congressman James M. Curley and others spoke.

## PEACE TREATIES MUST WAIT NOW ON SENATE

WASHINGTON—President Taft's arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France will not be considered by the Senate this session, but when received they will be referred to the committee on foreign relations, which at its leisure next winter will report them.

By the time the Senate is ready to pass upon the treaties with the countries named there will probably be others with some of the other nations of Europe, including Germany, and perhaps with Japan, if the President is not too optimistic about the success of his peace plans. It is thus possible that the American Senate next winter will face the question of ratifying treaties of general arbitration with enough of the great powers of the world to make trouble with any of the remaining powers difficult, if not out of the question.

It is the hope of Mr. Taft that he may conclude treaties of this kind with all the great powers before the end of his term of office, March 4, 1912. Whether the Senate shall ratify them all while he is President—assuming the possibility of a Democratic victory next year—is not important.

The arbitration treaties which Mr. Taft has in view and which are now being concluded with Great Britain and France are intended to broaden the scope of existing arbitration agreements by eliminating the exceptions. The existing treaties provide for the arbitration of disputes upon questions which do not affect national honor or independence. Mr. Taft in the British and French and the other treaties which are to come after them will propose to submit to disinterested judges or to a commission of inquiry for decision whether vital differences should be arbitrated—whether the powers concerned cannot agree among themselves to consent to arbitration. The commission of inquiry is to consist of members of the Hague court, or of nationals of the governments which are members of the Hague court.

This proposed enlargement of the powers of the Hague tribunal raises new interest in that body and will give it much added importance in all parts of the civilized world. The Hague court is maintained to act as an international court for the settlement of such international disputes as the various powers may agree to submit for its judgment. Each nation is bound in honor to accept the findings of the court. A number of nations have long ago agreed to submit their differences to the court, excepting those affecting national honor or independence and now comes Mr. Taft and proposes that these differences shall also be submitted and to this proposal he has the affirmative reply of Great Britain and France and of three other nations of Europe not yet named and it is confidently expected that Japan is also to join this company.

The Hague court began in a modest way in May, 1899. The Russian Emperor called together at the Dutch capital an assembly representative of all the great nations of the world to discuss the advisability of world peace and the best means of preserving it. This conference also discussed questions relating to the better regulation of the operations of war, the rights of neutrals and the gradual lessening of the great war burden which all countries of the world, notably those of Europe, bear in the form of standing armies and expanding navies.

The conference of 1899 resulted in the organization of the Hague tribunal, to which there since have been submitted for final settlement many important questions concerning most of the nations of the world, the United States having gone there with disputes with Canada and also with some of the countries to the south of it. Nearly all nations have treaties compelling them to submit to this court all questions excepting those affecting independence and national honor. The effect of the peace treaties will be to enlarge the scope of authority of the tribunal so as to include these great questions also.

Mr. Taft recognizes that while the

proposition to arbitrate all differences will undoubtedly tend toward peace, still questions may and perhaps will arise which cannot be arbitrated. But it is his belief that these questions will become fewer in number as the years go by, and that the step he is now taking is the next logical step in the direction of that world peace which is the sincere desire of all the world.

It is pointed out by Mr. Taft's friends that it did not need a signed editorial by Mr. Roosevelt to note the fact just set forth. In that editorial Mr. Roosevelt talks about what would happen if Great Britain were now to undertake the right of search which precipitated the war of 1812. The United States, he says, would "fight at the drop of the hat." All of which Mr. Taft admits. But things were done 100 years ago which no nation would think of trying to do now, and which the other powers would not permit, even if attempted. Such a thing as Great Britain undertaking to search the naval vessels of other countries and take sailors off them on the theory that they were British subjects is now inconceivable. It would put every navy of the world up in arms against her.

It will be remembered in this connection that the Taft proposition as embodied in the new treaties of arbitration does not bind the United States to arbitrate all differences. It binds us, in case any issue should arise which the United States is unwilling to arbitrate, to first submit to a commission the question of whether arbitration is compatible with national honor. This, Mr. Taft points out, is a long step in advance, and brings the world within actual hailing distance of world peace. The remaining steps will be less difficult and shorter than those which have previously been taken.

There is every reason for believing that the treaties with all the powers Mr. Taft now has in mind, including Japan, will be ratified by the Senate prior to the adjournment of the regular session, beginning in December. Should this be the case, these treaties will be one of the valuable assets of the Republican party in the presidential campaign. There are many who believe this issue will be of vastly more importance than any issue involving the tariff.

## PLAN WALTHAM DAY NURSERY

WALTHAM, Mass.—The establishment of a day nursery by the Mothers Club with the cooperation of other organizations of women in the city has been taken up by the executive committee of the club and Mrs. W. H. Torselle and Mrs. F. O. Harrell, named as a committee to prepare a report on the plan. The club has announced its program for the year with Oct. 25 as the date of the opening meeting and reception to the officers.

## SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED

State scholarships at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, valued at \$250 each, to the number of 80, and as many more half state scholarships at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, will be awarded by the state board of education Aug. 15. The number of candidates who have filed applications for the Technology scholarships is 197, and for the Worcester Polytechnic 117.

## SOLDIERS' RETURN TO BE CELEBRATED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Richardson Light Guard Veteran Association will celebrate in G. A. R. hall this evening the fiftieth anniversary of the return of Company B, 5th Massachusetts volunteers, from the civil war, and the eleventh anniversary of the return of company A, sixth regiment, M. V. M., from the Spanish-American war.

## YOU ALL

Know the Saturday Monitor, replete with Special Articles on Timely Topics, Splendidly Illustrated: Have you taken time to

## NOTE THE Wednesday Monitor?

It's Worth While

No Increase in Price  
Always Two Cents



# Advertising Men Pouring Into Boston for Annual Convention

## TEXANS IN PARADE FEATURE OF ARRIVAL OF ADVERTISING MEN

(Continued from page one)

of the old Texas days in the wild West.

All along the route the visitors were cheered by the pedestrians on the sidewalks, and on arrival at the Hotel Lenox were greeted by George Coleman, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, and S. C. Dobbs, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and extended a hearty welcome to this city on behalf of the association.

After a brief reception at the hotel the delegation marched to the public library on the front steps a group picture was taken. Following this the visitors proceeded to the Hotel Westminster, where the headquarters of this contingent are established.

This afternoon the Texan delegates left Park square shortly after 2 o'clock on a trip in and around Boston in three special electric sight-seeing cars, taking in the historical points of interest, public buildings, parks and other places of beauty. Stephen Hopkins of the King-Crowther Oil Company, Texas, has invited all the Texan visitors to dinner at the Boston City Club tonight.

The Texans arrived at the South station at 9:10 a. m., an hour ahead of their schedule time. They left Dallas, Tex., Tuesday evening in a special train of nine cars with Twentieth Century equipment, coming through to Albany direct, whence they took the Hudson river day line to New York, where a night and a day were spent in sight-seeing and in advertising Texas. Leaving New York Sunday night on the Fall River line the party reached Fall River this morning, and proceeded in two special cars to this city.

The Dallas section was numbered 40, Ft. Worth 28 and the remainder was evenly divided among the towns of Wichita Falls, Waco, Mart, San Antonio and Houston.

Among the souvenirs brought along by the delegates were Dallas flags and large light blue colored badges the size of a silver dollar, displaying the six flags under which the empire of the Southwest was established, and miniature six-shooters in leather cases.

### Baltimore Men Here

When the Baltimore contingent, 35 strong, arrived at the South station it was met by a reception committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association. Immediately on arrival the delegation sang several "Ad" songs written for the purpose, gave a loud cheer, and then boarded a special surface car for the hotel Thorndike. Included in the party was an only delegate from Tennessee, Emil Bauer of Chattanooga, the advertising manager of the Chattanooga News, carrying a blue and white banner.

This delegation was headed by J. E. M. Raley, president of the Advertising Club of Baltimore. All wore hat bands of orange and black, the Maryland colors, with badges in their buttonholes. Large display banners gave evidence of the intention of the party to bring the convention of 1913 to Baltimore in pursuance of which 5000 milk bottles, hermetically sealed, were thrown overboard by the members en route from Baltimore to Providence from the Merchants & Miners steamer Dorchester. The bottles contained a return stamped envelope with the request that the finder notify his favorite newspaper when and where picked up.

Mayor James H. Preston did not come with the party today, but will motor up, reaching this city Wednesday morning.

The Iowa delegation, consisting of 115 members, reached Boston at 7 a. m. today in a special train. The journey to this city occupied three days, the party stopping at Niagara Falls and Buffalo. During the trip a newspaper was issued daily. This contingent of advertising men is staying at the hotel Somerset, and is made up as follows: Des Moines 45, Cedar Rapids 28, Waterloo 42, total 115. With the party are 12 ladies. The distance covered during the journey was more than 2600 miles.

Accompanying the Iowans is the Kimball Dairy Farmers Glee Club of Waterloo, one of the best musical organizations in the state. Paul Davis of the Paul Davis store of Waterloo wields the baton.

En route the travelers were enlivened by the musical strains of the glee club, including "The Song of Iowa" written specially for the occasion by S. H. M. Byers to the tune of "My Maryland," which was sung with great gusto by all the members of the delegation. The words of this "patriotic" air are as follows:

"You ask what land I love the best,  
Iowa, 'tis Iowa,  
The fairest state of all the West, Iowa,  
O' Iowa."

**Silks**  
THRESHER BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store,  
46 TEMPLE PLACE,  
Boston, Mass.

**AWNINGS** Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send you samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

Wedding Invitations W. B. Clarke Co.  
Engraved & Printed 26 & 28 Tremont St.

From yonder Mississippi's stream  
To where Missouri's waters gleam,  
O' fair it is as poet's dream,  
In Iowa."

Notable among the visitors from Iowa is former Senator Lafayette Young, publisher of the Des Moines Capital. As scheduled, he will speak in Faneuil hall at the opening of the convention tomorrow.

The press representative for this contingent of "ad" men is William A. Reed, publisher of the Waterloo Times-Tribune. While no plans have been made for the next convention in 1912, he says that his organization will present the name of T. W. LaQuade of Des Moines, advertising manager of Successful Farming, as candidate for vice-president.

### Praises Local Men

P. S. Florea of Indianapolis, secretary of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, is at the Lenox. On the subject of the association's affairs, Mr. Florea said:

"The great interest in the club movement now so manifest in the East is due, in my opinion, almost entirely to the work of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston. Figuratively speaking, when Boston secured this convention at Omaha last year, she took off her coat and went to work. The work of her committee and the elaborate plans for this meeting have been, for almost 12 months, the talk of the advertising world. Nothing of the kind has ever equalled it. Not content with making it a Boston affair, the Pilgrims have broadened out its scope to cover all New England. And how gloriously they have done it is a pleasure to behold. Not only have they brought the entire East into the association and to a truer knowledge of modern advertising, but they have insidiously and under the guise of reading matter, secured more gratuitous advertising for old New England throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours, than could be paid for with the ransom of a king. The Associated Advertising Clubs of America has fallen bodily into the open, hospitable arms of Boston, New England and the Pilgrim Publicity Association and we're thankful for the blessed privilege."

"There are some American citizens, even a few engaged in the advertising business, who are not thoroughly familiar with the Associated Advertising Clubs—its organization, its aims and its manifold benefits. The purposes of the A. A. C. of A. are generally known throughout the land and may be summed up briefly: To promote education in advertising, to secure better copy, to eliminate all frauds in the business, to secure honesty in every statement, to promote more and better advertising and to bind the great interests together into one body to attain those ends."

"The first meeting of the association was held in Chicago in 1905, Charles H. Jones, president; Seth Brown, secretary, both of Chicago. During 1906 H. W. Aubuchon, St. Louis, was president and Byron W. Orr of St. Louis secretary, and the annual convention was held in St. Louis. In the summer of 1907 a great convention was held in Cincinnati at which Smith B. Queal of Cincinnati was elected president and Byron W. Orr was continued secretary. At Kansas City in 1908 E. D. Gibbs of Chicago became president and Leo Landau of St. Louis was elected secretary. At Louisville in 1909 S. C. Dobbs, Atlanta, Ga., was selected to lead the allied forces as president and P. S. Florea of Indianapolis was chosen secretary. At Omaha last year these officers were re-elected."

"No convention has been exploited more thoroughly and no set of men have ever worked more diligently for the cause than the Boston convention and the Pilgrim Publicity Association. But the work of the Pilgrims is another story, and a good one which someone should tell fully."

"While the conventions of the organization were apparent successes and the enthusiasm ran high while they were in session, the first few years of the association saw little advancement along practical lines and some outsiders, and even some members, began to ask 'What's the use?' and 'What do I get out of it?' At this period President Dobbs assumed the reins. Mr. Dobbs travels from coast to coast and he began to address the clubs all over the country. He was enthusiastic himself and he enlisted others. The Voice, the official monthly magazine of the association, was started. The executive committee and the heads of departments, which had been mere empty titles, were put to work and they liked it. Everybody got busy and the result as shown by the report I shall make before the convention, is that we have almost doubled the number of affiliated clubs since the Omaha convention last year, and now have an individual membership of nearly 6000. And so, if I were asked to give the greatest reason for the phenomenal growth of the associated clubs, I should say—President Dobbs."

But there have been other potent contributory causes for the association's uplift. One of these is the Voice, a well-printed monthly magazine issued regularly from my office in Indianapolis, and mailed to each individual member of every affiliated club. The magazine is a sort of clearing house for club ideas, a regular A. A. C. of A. house organ, in which the doings, both social and otherwise, of all the clubs are recorded each month. By this means we keep the clubs interested and in close touch with each other. When one club has a particularly bright idea it is passed around for the benefit of all. The magazine publishes many pictures of club workers and a vast amount of absolutely original

material in the way of speeches and papers delivered before various clubs.

"The educational course promulgated under an excellent committee of which Herbert S. Houston, vice-president of Doubleday-Page & Company, New York, is chairman, has been of inestimable benefit. This committee outlined a series of educational lectures or papers covering one year, one set to be prepared each month. The general subject and a sub-head synopsis are given and each club delegates three of its members to prepare the three monthly papers required, treating them from their own view points. All the clubs work on these papers simultaneously, that is to say, each club works on the same subject each month. After they are delivered before the respective clubs the papers are forwarded to the educational committee in New York and the three best ones submitted each month are printed in the Voice, together with the pictures of the authors."

"The success of the educational course has been wonderful and no doubt the interest will increase when a new set of topics is prepared, as will be done immediately after this convention. If I were a prophet or the son of a prophet, I would predict that the educational feature is the foundation upon which the future of the association will be built. Through it the interest of those already in the ranks will be maintained, the desire of new recruits for membership will be stimulated and the hunger of all for advertising wisdom will be appeased."

The St. Louis Advertising Men's Club members are touring the city this afternoon accompanied by the Sawyer Knickerbocker quartet. They are booming the candidacy of I. H. Sawyer for the next president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. The members are wearing large round badges 3½ inches across, hung from the buttonhole, advocating the election of their candidate on Friday. The center of the favor shows Mr. Sawyer in the act of sawing off the end of a log bearing the date 1911 with a pile of "Years" in the background. Mr. Sawyer is vice-president and advertising manager of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis. There are 40 visitors in the party, which reached Boston at 9:30 a. m. today, and is making its headquarters at the Hotel Bellevue.

Delegates from Atlanta, Ga., arrived at noon today on board the steamship Junonia of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company from Norfolk. There were 35 in all, including 10 ladies. Previous to their arrival the Georgian "Ad" men had sent to the Hotel Victoria, their headquarters, two car loads of the finest Georgia watermelons. The melon cutting will take place Wednesday evening at the hotel, and all delegates are invited to take part.

### Benefits to Boston

Tomorrow morning delegations from Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., St. Paul, and London, Eng., will arrive. The English and Scotch ad men, who reached New York city Sunday on the White Star liner Celtic from Liverpool, left for Boston early today, escorted by the press committee from Boston, consisting of P. F. O'Keefe, G. D. Hale and H. F. Evans, the party on reaching this city going direct to the Hotel Lenox, the headquarters of the convention.

A. L. Gale, chairman of the Omaha delegation of ad men, and secretary of the Advertising Men's Club of Omaha, Neb., is in the city. He came ahead of his delegation to arrange for the reception of 75 people made up of the Nebraska Publishing League, composed of advertising clubs and various commercial bodies throughout the state.

The train bringing these delegates is expected to arrive in Boston over the Boston & Maine at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"Undoubtedly the greatest tribute ever paid to the importance of advertising," says Henry B. Humphrey, chairman of the committee on convention program, "will be the gathering of representatives of every business interest in America for a four-day convention in Boston, under the auspices of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. This will be the first great convention of workers with advertising which has taken place east of the state of Ohio."

"The most immediate benefit, perhaps, will be that arising from the estimated expenditure of \$200,000 by the visitors, many of whom will bring their families and stay in Boston and nearby cities for at least a month."

"But the benefits that come later will be much larger and more substantial. Included in the delegations from the 60 or more cities represented will be most of the men who select the mediums through which to expend the great advertising appropriations of America, appropriations which aggregate millions of dollars annually."

"Many of them will see real Boston for the first time, and they will return to their homes with specific knowledge of the true standing of metropolitan Boston with its 4500 industrial establishments, with their annual production worth \$427,000,000 and their property investment of \$288,941,000."

"The keynote of the whole convention is 'To Advertise Advertising' in an effort, not only to awaken the public to the importance of advertising as a profession, but to advertise advertising to the advertising man himself and make him realize his position as a constructive factor in the business world."

### Watchword Is Education

"As Boston is essentially a school teacher," says Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the executive committee of the national association, "of a constructive and ennobling type, the convention held there can have no better watchword than education. And indeed, isn't that a good

## President of Dallas Advertising League Who Is Here for Convention



FRED E. JOHNSTON

watchword for the whole advertising club movement? As advertising men, I am sure we must realize that the day of haphazard has passed. We are now in an era of system and order. Efficiency is the shibboleth that is everywhere heard."

"If the convention in Boston ratifies the work which the educational committee has been carrying forward, it is the intention to have the course formulated so that it can be announced in the September issue of the Voice and thus be ready for the clubs to take up and follow at the beginning of the meetings for the coming year. This will remove one of the handicaps that the work was under this year, because it was not possible to have the course outlined and published until December, when many of the clubs were already committed to other programs."

"For six continuous years now," says George French, chairman of the committee on printing, "the hosts of the Associated Advertising Clubs have marched around the walls of prejudice and indifference that have hindered the progress of the armies of commercial publicity."

"Great as has been the progress made in the field of advertising during the last 20 years, no one as yet dreams of the possibilities of the fullest and widest application of this marvelous power. At Boston a couple of thousand trained advertising men are going to get a glimpse of the new goals that lie before them, and the whole country will hear a trumpet blast calling all men of affairs to a more serious consideration of the power and value of advertising."

### Augurs Well for Future

"This notable convention augurs well for the future of the cause of advertising," said Louis Wiley of the New York Times. "It is the evidence of the growth of the advertising interests in the country."

"The one big thing that has been accomplished and which should direct

## ALASKA DELEGATE REPEATS CHARGES ON THE STAND

WASHINGTON—Delegate Wickersham of Alaska appeared before the House committee on judiciary today and reiterated his charge "that Attorney-General Wickersham had shielded criminals in Alaska."

He declared that the situation in Alaska was becoming worse, that the monopolization of the territory was now so complete that the Guggenheim Alaska syndicate could influence the appointment of federal officials and control them after appointments were made.

All this, he said, was due to lax administration in the department of justice. He said that if he was unable to prove his charge it would be due to the fact that the attorney-general permitted him to examine only a part of the records in the department's files.

## MUNICIPAL DEBT INQUIRY PLANNED BY MR. GETTEMY

Director Gettemy of the bureau of statistics is to investigate the whole subject of municipal indebtedness in Massachusetts under a resolve passed by the Legislature during its closing hours.

The subject includes loans made in anticipation of taxes, the amount and character of indebtedness incurred with and without the debt limit, so-called, and the amount of debt outstanding against which no sinking funds are being accumulated or for the extinguishment of which no annual payments of principal have been provided as required by law.

There are 354 cities and towns in the commonwealth and the results of the investigation must be reported to the next Legislature, so the task is one of some magnitude.

its future is to make the word advertising stand for a power for good," says Seth Brown, editor of Standard Advertising, "a usefulness and means of benefiting those who buy advertised goods."

"Unfortunately, there are still too many people in the advertising business who esteem it as a means to make money, regardless of the methods employed. It is for this reason that not a few advertising men—some of them in important positions—are found making light of all efforts looking toward improvement, either in organizations or in advertising publications."

"The world is moving forward and these men will soon gravitate to the place where they belong—obscure—and the broad-minded, conscientious and candid will ever learn, strive and accomplish."

"The seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America," says George W. Coleman, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, "is a new and powerful demonstration of the tendency among business men to get together, not alone for their mutual advantage, but also for the best interests of the community at large. Six other conventions have preceded this one, and they were all necessary in paving the way for this significant gathering in Boston. The number in attendance will be far greater than ever before. The East as well as the West, the South as well as the North, will on this occasion be equally well represented."

"Many who have hitherto held aloof from the movement will be actively identified with the Boston convention."

The presence of advertising men from foreign countries will lend a cosmopolitan aspect to the occasion. A greater variety of advertising men will be present than ever before, representing almost every conceivable phase of advertising."

The visitors will carry red, green and yellow umbrellas with hats to match, that being the colors of the Aksarben organization. Their headquarters will be at the Hotel Brunswick.

G. E. Stembbridge, secretary and general manager of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, J. A. W. Mudie, and S. C. Thomson, the last two representing the Dundee Courier Weekly News, with headquarters in London, Eng., are staying at the Lenox hotel, and visited The Christian Science Monitor plant today.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES COMMENTS ON MOROCCAN SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

PARIS—The Revue des Deux Mondes, the well-known Paris fortnightly, reviews the present situation of affairs in Morocco as modified by the action of Germany in sending the gunboat Panther to Agadir, and points out that the surprise manifested by the public betokens a lack of appreciation of the trend of events leading up thereto.

The Spaniards made their forward

movement on Larache or El Arish and El-Ksar in consequence of the activity shown by the French in their march to Fez, and the indignation of the Paris press seemed scarcely justifiable in the absence of exact information as to the terms of the agreement existing between these two powers. Spain has her part to play in Morocco as well as France, but Germany of course is on another footing, having shared but little in the burden of civilizing Africa, and being moreover in no geographical proximity to the Sherifian empire.

At the same time she has to be reckoned with, as she has made abundantly clear her determination to have a finger in the pie, as might have been seen by any one who took the trouble to read the German papers.

The French, points out the writer of the article, have a habit of only listening to what they say themselves, and by dint of repetition, of ending by believing every one else of the same way of thinking, which, unfortunately for them, is not the case. They have in this way persuaded themselves that they have been given a special mandate to reestablish order in Morocco, although this is not borne out by the facts, and the march to Fez was undertaken to rescue their nationals and military instructors and for no other purpose whatsoever.

The attitude of the German press, however, was this, that France was on the way to Fez, and once there would be obliged to stay, which would render the Algerian convention ipso facto a dead letter, as it would no longer be possible to speak of its two essential principles, viz, the integrity of the territory and the independence of the Sultan of Morocco. No blame, it was considered, could be attached to the French, who were simply the victims of circumstances, but on the other hand their action gave other parties once more a free hand to act as seemed best, and for this reason they were rather pleased at the turn affairs had taken.

When the Spaniards moved too this satisfaction increased in Germany as it furnished a yet more tangible proof of the undoing of the convention and of the removal of the obstacles which it had placed in her path. But when the French papers were put out, as they at length began to grasp the situation, their German contemporaries asked what they had to complain of since Spain had only followed France's lead, and her countrymen were in danger at El-Ksar just as her neighbor's nationals had been at Fez. The Germans did not actually express their approbation of the Spanish advance, but contented themselves with pointing out that it was the counterpart of French action in Morocco, and as such a fresh infraction of the Algerias treaty.

M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, proceeded to Kissingen to confer with Herr von Kiderlen-Waech-

ter, German minister of foreign affairs, and what passed between them is still but a matter of conjecture. It would appear, however, that Germany, who had formally recognized in 1909 France's interest in the maintenance of order in Morocco and had renounced any opposition to her work, German interests in the country being of a purely economic nature, now felt a certain impatience as affairs had taken a favorable turn for France, and wished to give some kind of expression to this feeling. Germany was evidently bent on action of some sort, and in all probability M. Cambon's object was to ascertain its nature. A few days later the Panther proceeded to Agadir.

This might be considered a result of the Kissingen meeting were it not for the fact that the steps appear to have been premeditated. The official explanation that the vessel was required to watch over German interests in south Morocco on account of the disturbed state of the country met with little credence. It appeared much more likely to be connected with an old desire on the part of Germany to secure a port on the Atlantic, Agadir, also known as Santa Cruz, being the very port that had been previously considered. It would seem therefore as if the action of Germany were but the realization of an old project at what was considered the psychological moment. Or did she merely wish to bring pressure to bear on France to negotiate with her—a seemingly unnecessary performance in the existing circumstances—or did she desire to obtain advantages from France not necessarily in Morocco?

The French government pointed out to the German that the Agadir incident would not facilitate eventual negotiations, and then proceeded to get into touch with its ally and friends, as although of course France occupies a peculiar position in Morocco, yet the Algerias convention is one that concerns others as well as herself. This, however, gave rise to a certain amount of criticism on the part of those who considered that she should deal with the situation herself without asking counsel of others, but this opinion did not prevail. It is recognized that the triple entente is more than a mere form, but represents something solid, and advantage should be taken of an opportunity to demonstrate this fact. The article adds that the entente did not come into being for war only, but more especially for peace, and it is to assure the maintenance of peace that its beneficent influence is exercised. Great Britain demands a voice in any pourparlers that may ensue regarding Morocco, and France would not be a party to any arrangement which left her friend out. But what of Russia, Spain and the other powers? Supposing all the parties to the Algerias convention should wish to participate in the fresh negotiations? This prospect is not very favorably reviewed by the German press.

## Directory of Leading Hotels

<b>ARIZONA</b> Prescott—Hotel Congress.	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> Boston—Hotel Lenox. Great Barrington—Collins' Inn. Orange—Mansion House. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Springfield—Cooley's Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel.
<b>BERMUDA</b> Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	<b>NEW YORK</b> New York—Hotel Imperial.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis. San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
<b>COLORADO</b> Denver—St. James Hotel.	<b>TEXAS</b> San Antonio—The Gunter.
<b>IDAHO</b> Boise—The Owyhee.	<b>VIRGINIA</b> Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.
<b>ILLINOIS</b> Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	<b>WASHINGTON</b> Spokane—Hotel Victoria.
<b>LOUISIANA</b> New Orleans—The St. Charles.	<b>WISCONSIN</b> Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.
<b>MAINE</b> Portland—Hotel Falmouth.	
<b>MICHIGAN</b> Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.	

### SCHOOLS

### SCHOOLS

## THE BOYESEN SCHOOL

<b>GIRLS' BOARDING DEPT.</b> 1215 East 47th Street. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School courses offered. SEPARATE BUILDINGS AND INDIVIDUAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DORMITORIES. Catalogues by applying to MISS A. BOYESEN, 4801 Lake Ave. CHICAGO Telephone Oakland 2425.	<b>BOYS' BOARDING DEPT.</b> 4801 Lake Avenue. Primary, Intermediate and Grammar School courses offered.
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SILK WITH BLOUSE OF CHIFFON GOOD DISHES FOR THE SUMMER

Skirt made in three pieces, with side panels

Spiced fish, meat turnovers and a delicious salad

**S**KIRTS made of wool or of silk that are worn with blouses of chiffon in matching color make smart and attractive gowns. This skirt shows checked silk in black and white, while the blouse is of black chiffon over white lace. The cuffs match the skirt and there are pipings of black that give distinction and character. The yoke is made of dotted net. The contrast is excellent and the gown altogether a most attractive one.

The skirt is made in three pieces with panels at the sides and the trimming of buttons is extremely fashionable.

The blouse, in this instance, is finished with a fancy shaped girle, but the girle can be made round and simply draped if found more becoming.

The same model could be used for one material throughout and in various ways. The entire gown made of foudard or other silk would be very pretty. The skirt and the blouse of striped silk with the girle, cuffs and panels of plain colored satin would be handsome.

If the plain over blouse is not liked, the sleeves could be left loose, as shown in the back view, and neck and sleeve edges beaded. Beads can be applied over any braiding design and the work is very simple, while the effect is satisfactory. Treated in this way, the girle could be left round and made either of the material or of black satin and the panels could be of black in place of the checked silk, if liked. The skirt can be finished at the high waist line or at the natural one, as preferred. The lace lining for the blouse is cut exactly like the outside and the yoke is attached under the neck edge.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 1½ yards of material 27 or 28 inches wide or one yard 44, with ½ yard 18 for the yoke and ½ yard 27 for the girle and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 6½ yards 27, five yards 36 or 37, yards 44 inches wide.

A pattern of the blouse (6876), sizes 34 to 40 inches bust, or of the skirt (6891), sizes 22 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## USE FINER THREAD

An expert needlewoman says that the reason why so much embroidery does not look attractive is that too coarse thread is used for the work. She says that it is not a bad rule to use a cotton number of two finer than is recommended unless the advice comes from one who understands embroidery first hand.—Spokane Chronicle.

## GET READY NOW FOR COLD DAYS

Different systems of heating compared

**T**HREE separate and distinct systems of heating are in use at the present time, namely, fresh warm air, hot water heating and steam heating. There are three distinct methods of applying these systems to the house: the direct, the indirect and the direct-indirect.

The direct method, used with steam and hot water, is the simplest, says Good Housekeeping. The heat is piped up from the boiler directly to the radiator in the room to be heated. Very little heat is lost in transmission. The direct system is considered most practical for the average home heating requirements and is very generally installed, but no direct fresh air supply being furnished, the objection is sometimes raised that it affords no ventilation.

In the indirect method used with steam or hot water, fresh air is piped in from outside and passed over the radiators, which are placed in a box or small room in the cellar or any convenient place below the room to be heated. This system of heating is more expensive than the direct or direct-indirect system. Greatly increased boiler and radiating surfaces are necessary where it is used, to insure the desired temperature.

The direct-indirect method for steam or hot water accomplishes the same result as the indirect system when provided with some independent form of ventilation. With the direct-indirect method, fresh outdoor air is taken through the wall into the bottom of the radiators, and is heated by passing up through the radiators into rooms.

## CHEEECLOTH A GOOD DUSTER

Its other household uses are manifold

**O**RDIINARY coarse cheesecloth is a most useful material to have on hand. A good task for a spare afternoon would be the making of handy little articles for household use, says the Los Angeles Tribune. It can be made into plain hemmed dusters or the hem featherstitched with a pretty color if a fancy duster is wanted. Wash cheesecloth always before using it to dust furniture since the washing makes it softer. By dipping black cheesecloth into a good furniture polish the furniture and the polished woodwork can be made to look almost as shiny as new. If you dip a large piece of cheesecloth in kerosene and wring out slightly, then hang out of doors for the odor to evaporate, you may use as a duster and the cloth will take up dust without scattering, polishing at the same time. This is very good to wipe up oiled floors.

Cheesecloth, if folded three times and if the edges are sewed on a machine, makes the very best kind of a dishcloth. It is easily washed out and may be kept much cleaner and sweeter than the old rags which many women use in washing china. Yard widths of cheese-

cloth hemmed are useful for such purposes as cleaning windows and mirrors and polishing paint after it has been washed.

It makes good bags in which to keep stale bread which you are going to brown and grate for bread crumbs. It makes good bags for straining soups, stock, jelly or fruit juice, making cottage cheese, and is convenient for wrapping articles which you are going to keep in the icebox. The leaves of lettuce, celery and watercress dumped in the icebox are in danger of being carried down with the waste water and clogging the pipes, all of which may be avoided if the greens are wrapped in a piece of cheesecloth before being put into the box. There are uses innumerable for this fabric, which will readily be found by a good housekeeper.

## VELVET ON COLLAR

Fashion has brought back into use the quarter-inch black velvet band around the top of the lace collar, says the New York Times. It is ornamented with tiny slides of cut steel or brilliants.

**T**HERE is a piquancy about spiced fish that commends it for the summer bill of fare, especially with the men of the household. With hot biscuits and a dessert, say of stewed fresh fruit, as cherries, and sweet wafers or cookies, it makes a most attractive little menu for luncheon or Sunday night tea.

Whitefish, bass, cod, shad (when in season), halibut, mackerel, salmon, and sturgeon are all delicious prepared in this way.

When the viand is wanted in a short time and the fish is already cooked, as a remnant, say, from a preceding meal, take in equal parts enough of the water in which the fish was boiled and of good cider vinegar to cover it. Add a dozen cloves, as many small blades of mace or sliced nutmeg, one teaspoonful peppercorns, the same allspice, to the liquor. Make this liquid boiling hot, skim it clear, add a piece of butter the size of an egg, and pour the liquid over the fish, which should be cut into pieces of handy size for serving. Put it in a cool place. When cold it is ready to serve.

To pickle fish which is raw and which is not needed immediately, cut into pieces of convenient size. Put these in layers with salt, some peppercorns, two or three whole cloves, and a little cinnamon stick in an earthen jar or casserole. Cover with the best cider vinegar obtainable. Bake, covered, in a slow oven eight hours. The cloves and cinnamon mentioned in this recipe are omitted by many excellent cooks who do not care for those flavors. The quality of the vinegar is extremely important in pickling any kind of fish.

A method of using up portions

of cold meat is in the form of turnovers. Here is the simple formula: Grind the meat fine and season appetizingly. Roll out a nice piecrust made of one half cup of lard, one cup of flour, and enough ice water to render it smooth, with a pinch of salt. Cut the thinly rolled paste into four-inch squares, allowing two of these for each diner. Put a tablespoonful of meat on each square. Fold, making a three-cornered turnover, and fry in deep fat. The family will vote for a repetition.

Many salads pretty to the eye as well as tempting to the appetite are available with the aid of a vegetable cutter. For instance, this one, which, although it takes a little time, can be made a success of by the culinary tyro:

With the instrument fashion from raw potatoes, two cups of tiny balls, which cook in salted water very carefully, so that although properly done they do not break or grow mushy. Chill these balls thoroughly in the ice chest, and when cold roll them in French dressing, then in very finely chopped parsley and celery leaves. Wash and boil at the same time five or six nice fresh beets; peel when cool and cut therefrom about an equal quantity of tiny red marbles, which chill.

To prepare the salad, cover the platter with crisp lettuce leaves. Arrange the potato balls in a mound in the center of the dish. Around them group a second border of tiny white bottled onions, and on the outside group the red balls from the beets.

Sprinkle the whole liberally with a tasty French dressing, and serve with toasted crackers and cream cheese.—New York Times.

## WORKSHARD FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Mrs. Starkweather's telling efforts in Minnesota

**M**RS. PERRY STARKWEATHER, first woman in America on a labor commission, originated, organized and is the head of a department at first experimental, but daily making good, says Human Life. She was appointed by the late Governor Johnson of Minnesota, and aims to make the department the pioneer working toward a federal bureau for women and children.

Mrs. Starkweather is wealthy and a mother, and was for many years a mill owner. The adverse conditions surrounding the mill girls set her to active work investigating and bettering their conditions. Then she took up the cause of children unlawfully employed. It is significant that 10 other states have written to her regarding the organization and maintenance of such a department.

The main idea of Mrs. Starkweather is to keep every girl in the home if possible until she is at least 18, to teach her cooking and housekeeping and to fit her for motherhood. If she must go to work outside, make conditions safe and sanitary.

Mrs. Starkweather gives personal answers to hundreds of letters from women and girls, giving advice and some times money and finding places for those needing work. In one year nearly 3000 places have been visited where women and children work, and in every instance general conditions have been improved.

For 10 years Mrs. Starkweather has been active in Minnesota public life. She is indefatigable in her work and an old fashioned housewife. She says: "Eleven people, some my own children, some adopted, call me 'mother.'" She is also called "the mother" in Minnesota.

To Mrs. Starkweather is due perhaps the greatest known feat of philanthropic advertising in the Northwest. She com-

posed, had printed and caused to be hung in every railway station in Minnesota and in many other public places a notice to young women and girls which read as follows:

Do not go to the large cities for work unless you are compelled to. If you must go write at least two weeks in advance to the woman's department, bureau of labor, St. Paul, or to the Young Women's Christian Association in the city where you want to work.

They will obtain for you such a position as you ask; tell you about wages, boarding places and whatever you want to know.

Two days before you leave home write again and tell the day and hour when your train will arrive and a responsible woman will meet you at the station and take you safely to your destination.

Do not ask questions of strangers nor take advice from them.

Ask a uniformed railway official or a policeman.

This advice is issued by the state bureau of labor and posted through the courtesy of the railway officials of this road.

## SHOE WRAPPERS

Squares of linen, bound with tape, and with one's initials embroidered or done in a stitch across one corner, are just the thing for wrapping shoes to be packed in a trunk, says the Newark News. A piece of tape sufficiently long to tie up the shoes is attached to the corner that bears the initials. A set of these squares is sure to be appreciated by any woman who travels much.

## THINGS TO TAKE TO A PICNIC

Carry as few to bring back as possible

**T**HE completely equipped picnic hamper, together with the various sizes and shapes of vacuum bottles and pitchers that can be had nowadays, make the problem of the spread in the woods or on the water a simple matter. But for many the \$30 or \$40 picnic hamper is an impossibility and one is still lucky to have a single vacuum bottle to simplify the task of putting up the outdoor spread, says the New Haven Register.

If you have only one vacuum bottle do not use it to carry water. Bottled water, if thoroughly chilled, or iced, will, if kept covered and out of the sun, retain its coolness for many hours. Save your vacuum bottle for the cream for tea or the hot chocolate or cocoa.

Do not attempt to carry more breakables than is absolutely necessary. The most fastidious folk nowadays make use of the wooden and paper dishes and paper napkins and tablecloths. For 5 cents a dozen you can get light wooden plates with fluted edges and paper doilies can be bought in a variety of styles for 15 cents a hundred. A fluted white "collar" for the pudding dish or baking pan adds greatly to the appearance of the feast, and the heavy crepe paper tablecloths, 2½ yards by 1½, cost only 15 cents apiece. Nothing could be daintier or more appropriate for the outdoor meal than small fringed picnic napkins, either pure white or with colored borders.

In making the choice for the picnic

menu, don't take advantage of the fact that people will eat anything and everything on picnics and seem to relish strange and appalling mixtures that they wouldn't dare to serve at the home meal.

Here are some simple menus that have proved satisfactory. The first requires the minimum in forks, knives, dishes, etc.:

Broiled spring chicken.  
Gherkins.  
Stuffed eggs.  
Brown and white bread and butter sandwiches.

Tarts and tea.  
The best way to prepare the chicken is to parboil by boiling it in a wire broiler over a fire made in the woods. Half of a chicken can be broiled at a time and a quarter of a chicken should be allowed for each person.

For the tarts take a can of strawberry jam, well sealed, and small homemade pastry shells which can easily be filled just before they are needed.

Here is another:  
Sliced ham or other cold meat.  
Potato salad put up in individual portions in oil paper.  
Homemade Parker house rolls.  
Cake and tea.

## COLORING SOUPS

A teaspoonful of burnt sugar will give an amber color to soups made from white meats.—Exchange.



## Perfection in Hair Goods and Hair Dressing

To a New Yorker this will at once imply

A. Simonson

ORIGINATOR OF THE MOST BECOMING AND

EXCLUSIVE COIFFURES

SUITABLE FOR EVERY OCCASION AND WORN BY DISCRIMINATING

DRESSERS

PERMANENT

HAIR WAVES

GUARANTEED

TO LAST

FOREVER

Visitors to New York are invited to call and inspect my Newest Models.  
Orders from out of town customers receive special attention and I guarantee to fill them satisfactorily.

A. Simonson

Hair Merchant

506 FIFTH AVENUE

A few doors above 42 Street

NEW YORK CITY

The Largest and Best Establishment of its Kind.

## TRIED RECIPES

## EAST INDIAN SOUP

**H**AVING had on the previous day a currie of veal with rice border and finding it difficult to serve any which may remain, the housekeeper will find this a very good soup to use up the meat and rice. Cover that which remains with cold water, adding one peeled and sliced sour apple. Simmer slowly for an hour, rub through a sieve, season more, if necessary, with salt and pepper, reheat, and add at serving one cup hot milk or cream, and one tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Tiny cubes of the meat may be reserved, before rubbing through the sieve, and added with the cream.

## CREAMED CODFISH

Soak over night some good salt codfish. In the morning drain and cut into small pieces. To one cup of fish add two cups cold boiled potatoes cut into cubes. Season with salt and pepper, and add cream enough to cover. Cook slowly one half hour. The cream thickens by evaporation, and the potatoes and fish are very delicate prepared this way. Serve with fresh tomatoes, dressed with oil and vinegar, in the season of tomatoes.

## MOCK DUCK

Buy a flank steak. Fry two table-spoons chopped onion in one fourth cup butter or drippings. Add one half cup soft, stale bread crumbs, one fourth teaspoon mixed seasonings, salt and pepper to taste. Spread over the steak, roll and tie. Brown the roll in three tablespoons of fat, and remove to a casserole or covered dish. To the fat in the pan add an equal quantity of flour, and brown, then add one cup stock or boiling water, and one cup strained tomato, season with salt and pepper, pour over the roll, cover dish and cook slowly until the meat is tender. If cooked in a casserole it may be served in the same dish. It might also be cooked in a fireless cooker.

## CHANTILLY POTATOES

Prepare some nicely seasoned, light, mashed potatoes and mound on a platter. Beat one half cup cream until stiff, add one half cup soft cheese, grated and seasoned with salt and paprika. Pile lightly on to the potato and set on the top grate of the oven until the surface is nicely browned. Be sure that the oven is very hot.—Good Housekeeping.

## DINNER HINTS

The proper number of shell fish, oysters or clams for the individual plate at dinner is half a dozen, says the New Haven Register. They should be served in their own shells on a bed of crushed ice, and with them go pepper, both red and black; horseradish, slices of lemon, salt or any desired relish.

Soup is served in deep plates stood on the flat plate holding the napkin and roll. Both plates are removed when the soup is finished.

At an informal dinner beginning with the soup course the hostess serves the soup from a tureen at her place, either passing it along with the help of the guests or giving it to the maid to pass.

Individual salt cellars have been abandoned in favor of two large cellars placed at either end of the table. A number of small cellars detract from the symmetry of the table, while the larger ones are decorative in effect.

## OIL THE FLOOR

The kitchen floor, which needs such constant scrubbing, often causes much trouble, as soap and water soften the wood and increase its tendency to splinter. If it is splintered much, it must be scraped smooth and then with care it ought to do nicely, says the Spokane Chronicle.

Have the floor clean and smooth, the cracks well filled (if a close-grained wood it needs no filler), then rub with a thoroughly crude oil or one of the special preparations that are manufactured for the purpose.

Oil slowly hardens and darkens a floor, so that grease and stains do not sink into the wood. Never wax or varnish kitchen or bathroom floors. It is a waste of money, for the water that has to be used in both kitchen and bathroom will ruin the looks of either wax or varnish. After the floors are once in good condition it is not a difficult matter to keep them so.

## HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have the Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ST. PAUL AND FALMOUTH STS., BOSTON

## COOKING FOOD IN A FREEZER

This utensil may be turned into a fine "fireless"

**T**HIS is a trick I learned in camp,"

said the woman who keeps bachelor hall, as she produced from the depths of an ice cream freezer a piping hot dinner. "The day of my arrival we had Sherbet frozen in one of those 'patent freezers' of a few years ago, which promised us all relief from any need of ever again turning a crank. It was a fiber pail, with a cylindrical can, and on top of all fastened a lid, also of the wood fiber.

"The second day we went off into the woods, and came back long after luncheon time to find waiting for us the most delightful chowder, piping hot! And to my astonishment, the four-quart agate pail of chowder had cooked all through the morning, alone in the camp, in the ice cream freezer! It was the sculptor girl who had evolved the plan. And all there was to it was a packing of folded newspapers, perhaps three inches thick on the sides and bottom of the fiber pail, shaped around so as to make a close fitting nest for the four-quart pail (one with an agate cover). When the bubbling hot pail of stew or chowder was in place, a thick pad of folded newspapers was clapped on top, and the lid of the freezer pail, fastened in place, kept the contents firm and secure.

"I helped with the cooking every day, and I never once believed, down inside of me, that what I put into that pail would really come out cooked and done through; but I had entire faith in the sculptor girl, and the result came to the same thing. Things were cooked, and perfectly. We could not have kept camp without that freezer!

"When I came back to my bachelor quarters in the fall my first move was to haul out a duplicate freezer, long banished to the top shelf of a store closet. Being alone, a two-quart pail was fully capacious enough. At first I used one I already had, with a tin lid, but later I invested in one with an agate lid, so that the moisture collecting on the inside and dripping down into the food should not carry a tiny taste with it. That was the only expense connected with the outfit.

"I improved on the original freezer by packing my newspapers in around a pasteboard socket, previously fitted to the inner pail. Then, as I happened to have some, I stuffed a few handfuls of cheap cotton batting into all the chinks. The paper pad for the top I pinned into an old kitchen towel, for better handling in a hurry. With this simple apparatus

I secure to myself a hot dinner or supper without having to stop work to get it at a crucial minute and return to my desk with a divided mind. If I happen to be so engrossed in a climax that I can't leave it, an hour after my usual meal hour finds the contents of the freezer still piping hot.

"If I plan to have a stew of lamb or veal for the midday meal I begin it the night before, cutting up meat and onions and a soup bunch, putting them on my gas stove in the agate pail, and covering with boiling water to an inch from the top of the pail. Unless it is almost full the things will not hold sufficient heat to cook well.

"This stew I season with salt and pepper, adding sweet herbs or whatever flavoring I choose. When it has bubbled for several minutes and I feel certain that all the contents are thoroughly heated I clap the agate lid on and transfer it without a moment's delay to the socket in the paper nest, covering it at once with the pad. Next morning I find it still hot. Then I take out a good cup of the hot broth and fill it with sliced potatoes, or else stir in a couple of tablespoonsful of rice. Then I bring the stew to bubbling point again and cover as before, putting it back into the nest. At noon the meat is deliciously tender. The addition of thickening, brown or white, is a matter of individual taste."—New York Tribune.

## HOME HELPS

Pulverized sugar is very susceptible to humidity. Keep it in a covered jar or tin box.

Kerosene oil will remove finger marks from woodwork without taking paint and varnish as well.

Common washing soda will cleanse drain pipes.

Salt or Indian meal will brighten the carpets and keep the dust from rising.

When a broom has been used for heavy sweeping, it keeps longer if it is dipped in hot water, shaken out well, and allowed to hang up until dry.—Louisville Herald.

Not many changeable taffeta garments are seen, but they are expected to have a great run a little later on.



## MAY CALL MEMBERS OF REMSEN BOARD TO EXPLAIN HEAVY COST

WASHINGTON — When the House committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture resumes its meetings on Tuesday further inquiry will be made as to the expenditures of the Remsen board and particularly as to what service has been rendered for the large salaries paid.

The members of the committee are also curious about the large expenditures for "collaborator messengers" and paraphernalia used by Dr. Remsen and his associates in conducting the experiments. It is not improbable that Dr. Remsen and some of his associates will be called before the committee, although for the present only the regular employees in the department who know about the work of the board will be examined.

The Remsen board of inquiry has assumed importance at this time because of the attack upon Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, for appointing Dr. Rusby of New York as a special assistant in his bureau, it is alleged, in violation of law.

The testimony presented up to date shows that Dr. Rusby was paid at the same rate a day as the members of the Remsen board and members of the committee are curious to know whether an invidious distinction has not been made against Dr. Wiley by the members of the personnel board of the department and by Attorney-General Wickham, who recommended that he be "allowed to resign."

The records show that there has always been some question as to the legality of the Remsen board. It was established by President Roosevelt in 1908 to settle the controversy between Dr. Wiley's bureau and the manufacturers of certain food products over benzoate of soda. The department had ruled against benzoate of soda and a departmental order was about to be issued forbidding its use. The food manufacturers appealed to Mr. Roosevelt, asking him to appoint a board to pass upon the question.

Mr. Roosevelt named the board and his attorney-general decided that the terms of the pure food law were sufficiently broad to warrant the employment of special assistants.

So far as the House committee is informed the arrangement as to compensation was oral but the facts will be brought out as the investigation proceeds. It is said that it was agreed that the compensation was to be \$2000 a year with the understanding that the members of the board were to work enough days at the rate of \$25 a day to earn that amount.

But the records indicate that the members of the board worked considerably more than enough days in each of the three years of the board's existence to earn greater compensation than \$2000 a year. For instance, Dr. Remsen received \$15,281; Dr. Taylor \$35,091; Dr. Long \$32,664, and Drs. Herter and Theobald Smith together \$18,019. The committee, according to a statement made today, will endeavor to ascertain just how many days each member of the commission worked.

The committee on expenditures in the department of justice made an investigation of departmental affairs in the past Congress, when the Republicans were in a majority and apparently found nothing worth noting in connection with the payments to or services performed by the Remsen board. It was referred to a number of times in the inquiry.

In that investigation the referee board was referred to and some questions were asked as to the "expense" account. Mr. Zappone explained at that time (March, 1910,) that the money had been expended for "laboratory supplies, the maintenance of the hygienic table and for traveling expenses." The latter item, however, did not amount to much, probably \$800 a year for each member of the board.

At that time the question of the effect of the referee board's decision on benzoate of soda was raised. Solicitor McCabe was before the committee and stated practically that the referee board was the superior of the pure food board.

"As it is a debatable question as to the use of benzoate of soda, why should not the matter be taken to the courts for settlement and for investigation?" asked the chairman, Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania.

"The law does not authorize it unless a man uses a deleterious ingredient," replied Solicitor McCabe, "and as the referee board, the highest scientific authority in the government, has pronounced benzoate of soda harmless, there is nothing to take to the court."

In the former investigations, however, there was no inquiry as to details of expenditures, and the unanimous report of that committee was that the work of both the pure food board and the referee board "is useful in enabling the secretary of agriculture to avail himself of the best expert opinion in rendering his decisions in connection with the enforcement of the food and drugs act."

That committee found no fault with the department's expenditures save in the matter of printing and for the erection of the department building. Apparently, the present committee, of which a majority are Democrats, believes that it will find extravagance in the conduct of the Remsen board and will make diligent inquiry into the details.

When the committee concludes with the Remsen board it will take up the Wiley charges. Chairman Moss said today that the latter inquiry was to have been made first, but that it was postponed until the President has reached a conclusion on Dr. Wiley's alleged violation of law.

## GERMAN HOSPITALITY IMPRESSES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PARTY

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor) BERLIN—John H. Fahey of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party, now touring Europe, notwithstanding the long program to be got through daily, courteously found time to give a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his impressions of Germany. The very first thing that impressed both him and all his companions, he said, was the whole-hearted kindness and hospitality shown them from the very moment they had set foot on German ground. This, none of them could ever forget. The best Germany had to offer had been placed at their disposal; it was, in fact, as though the Germans could not do enough for them.

At Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Berlin it was the same. At Frankfurt while they were the guests of the city fathers the dinner was served in the world-famed Kaiser-Saal, the first time on record that foreigners had been entertained there, and the first time ladies of any nation had been thus honored.

The second thing that had made an impression upon him and his party was the great cleanliness of the streets. As to Berlin, said Mr. Fahey, it looked just as though it was taken up every day and washed and put down again. He considered America might learn of Germany in this respect. The splendid organization everywhere and the evident signs of municipal and commercial prosperity had impressed him exceedingly.

He and his friends had not come across the Atlantic to study German methods of business, or indeed the business methods of any country, but to come into actual touch with the people. "If you read books on countries," said Mr. Fahey, "no matter how excellent they may be, they still leave much unsaid; they cannot respond to the questions you would like to put, and which occur to you as you read. But a visit to a country is a revelation. Exchange visits, the coming into touch with other nations and people, the questions and answers on the spot, all these things are aiding an international brotherhood; the lines of demarcation are vanishing."

Mr. Fahey explained that the primary object of his visit to Europe was to invite his friends of other nations to come to the international trade congress which is to be held in Boston next year. He was very satisfied with the results thus far; especially in Berlin the idea had been received with enthusiasm.

The linguistic talent of the Germans called forth Mr. Fahey's admiration. He himself not speaking German, and not many of his party understanding it either, it was a matter of gratification to find how well their guides spoke English, and everywhere the lectures and other elucidations they had listened to had been, by the courteous kindness of the executive committees, arranged for in their own language.

The Americans have visited the most important charitable and business institutions of the city. They were keenly interested in the central labor exchanges and in the municipal institutions at Buch, where the benevolent care of the poor is so well organized. The old folks' home at Buch, where at the present moment nearly 1000 men and women are living among beautiful surroundings, met with delighted approval from the visitors, just as it did with Mr. Roosevelt.

The reception to the American guests which was given by the city fathers in the Rathaus was a very brilliant affair. In the absence of the two burgomasters, who were both out of town, the chief aldermen and councilors did the honors, and the presence of the foreign minister, Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, and of the director of the commercial-political department of the foreign office, Geheimrat, Dr. Koehler, as well as other political and commercial men of prominence, lent the function an unusually interesting character. Most cordial speeches were made by Councilor Marggraf and others of the municipal administration, and Mr. Fahey and Mr. Fitzgerald thanked their hosts in particularly happy speeches.

After seeing almost everything that is to be seen in Berlin the American visitors left for Dresden. They had a very cordial send-off from members of the American colony and well known Germans. Mr. Irwin Laughlin, who has charge of affairs at the United States embassy, was also present. Altogether the visit to Berlin has been, as Mr. Fahey put it, "a success down to the smallest detail." At Dresden the visitors were met by members of the Board of Trade and conducted to their hotel. After visiting Munich, Nuremberg, Vienna and Prague, the Americans go on to Italy.

## NEW YORK STATE EXPENSES GROW

ALBANY, N. Y. — Although Governor Dix cut out items in the appropriation bills aggregating \$5,519,128, the bills amount to \$42,824,458. Corresponding appropriations last year totaled \$42,975,450. Considering a \$1,470,056 increase this year in appropriations for sinking funds and \$480,322.22 decrease in appropriations from the general fund, the net increase this year is given at \$1,950,379.

## TWELVE PERISH IN COAST GALE

Late reports of the recent gale off the New England coast reveal that 12 perished, five from the schooner Nokomis, four from the schooner Arbitrator, one from the schooner Tay, one from the schooner Yankee and one from a wharf at Belfast, Me. Schooners missing are the Ellen M. Golder and the Emma E. Potter.

## PERSIAN REGENT'S GOVERNMENT MENACED BY THE DEPOSED SHAH



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency, London) SHAH AHMED MIRZA

## AMERICA BOY SCOUTS TRIPLE THEIR NUMBER DURING EIGHT MONTHS

NEW YORK—The Boy Scouts of America have tripled in the past eight months the information given out today at the headquarters of the organization here.

This remarkable growth is said to be due to many reasons. First, boys in every village, town and city throughout the country have read of the principles of the scout movement and have appreciated how much more fun they can have under a good trainer or scout master who takes them into the woods and teaches them various useful things for play and work. Secondly, many young men, learning of the principles of the scout movement have become enthusiastic workers and have made efforts to organize troops because they are fond of the woods and fond of the activities outlined in the scout manual. Thirdly, the general interest in the scout organization has spread over the country gradually and persistently in the last year and a half, and there are more boy scouts in America today than there are in any country in the world.

Since the meeting of the national council at the White House early in February, greater interest has been aroused in the movement because new badges have been turned out for the boys, a new manual has been issued and many things have been done to appeal directly to the American boys.

Business and professional men also have taken increased interest in the work and have formed local councils in various cities and towns to supervise the scout activities in their localities. The scout organization has become so strong in several cities that secretaries have been employed to handle the great amount of detail.

The boy scout movement is a big business enterprise. It involves the expenditure of \$60,000 yearly for the maintenance of the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America. It necessitates the printing of hundreds of thousands of manuals, bulletins and other information concerning the movement. It requires a big business staff, at the head of which is a man trained in law and skilled in up-to-date business methods.

In every city and almost every small town throughout the country, there are boy scouts. They are being trained physically, mentally and morally. They are having fun engaging in rival fishing expeditions and swimming contests, taking hikes in the woods, stalking animals and birds with cameras, learning to paddle a canoe, to swim and to camp out. They are doing those things first because it is fun, but they have over them scout-masters who see that they do those things systematically, and that they play in a manner that increases their physical strength, makes them alert in mind and fills them with the desire to be honest, upright men.

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## BROCKTON HAS \$250,000 FIRE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fire early Sunday morning destroyed the three-story Sattuck building and damaged two three-story lodging houses and the Holbrook building adjoining. Boston and other places sent assistance. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

## LOSS BY IOWA FIRE, IS \$190,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Fire of incendiary origin Sunday evening destroyed property valued at \$190,000, including Spahn & Rose Lumber Company \$50,000, Wincke-Hor Canning Company \$40,000, Kretschmer Manufacturing Company \$100,000.

## Former Ruler Prepares to March on Capital While Internal Affairs Are in Unsatisfactory State

### PENSION FORFEITED

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN—Affairs in this country are at the present moment in anything but a satisfactory condition. Lawlessness has again broken out on the roads used by caravans for trade purposes, in addition to which news has arrived of the landing of former Shah Muhammad Ali in the neighborhood of Asterabad.

It will be recalled that the regent, Nasr-ul-Mulk, arrived in this country from England in January and took steps to bring about such changes as would result in the establishment of a more efficient government; indeed, he expressed his unwillingness to take office unless the existing state of affairs was changed. This resulted in the formation of a new ministry in March. Affairs, however, did not develop in a satisfactory manner, and this, it will be remembered, was followed by the sudden departure of the premier in the middle of last month. His return later on did not result in any definite improvement in the affairs of the government, and the shoinformation that former Shah Muhammad Ali has landed in Persia does not tend to improve the situation. The former Shah has proceeded to Asterabad accompanied by a band of followers, the exact number of whom is not known.

According to the protocol of 1909, the Russian government undertook to prevent any intrigues by the former Shah, and it was stipulated at the same time, that in the event of his endeavoring to make arrangements to return to Persia he should forfeit his pension. It is said that the Russian government was informed some time ago of the intrigues of Muhammad Ali, and it was pointed out that his pension should, consequently be forfeited.

The development of affairs is being watched with the greatest interest and it is a question as to what success will attend the efforts of the former Shah, since the 1200 Bakhtiaris at present in Teheran are undoubtedly loyal to the Majlis. In addition to this it is more than probable that he will experience some difficulty in persuading the Shahsevens and Turcomans who are at present supporting him, to continue their allegiance once they are outside their own districts.

The landing of the former Shah in Persia has naturally called forth considerable comment, and opinion is divided between attributing it to carelessness and collusion on the part of Russia. In any case the pension of £16,500 which Muhammad Ali has been enjoying will cease as soon as it has been proved to the satisfaction of Great Britain and Russia that he has been engaged in intriguing against the government of Persia.

## FORMER PERSIAN SHAH ON MARCH

TEHERAN, Persia—The former Shah Muhammad Ali Mirza left Asterabad on Saturday with an overwhelming force and is now marching on Teheran. There is much apprehension here that the former Shah's attempt to regain his throne will succeed. The government is without power to suppress the anarchistic conditions which prevail throughout the country.

## REBELS CLOSE TO PORT AU PRINCE AND ARE OPPOSED

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti—Revolutionary troops were within six miles of the capital Saturday and there was a small fight much nearer Port au Prince, in which a rebel leader was killed.

A Dutch steamship arrived here Sunday morning and reports all southern ports in possession of the rebels. The Leconte and Firmin branches of the revolution have united and are marching in this direction. It is believed they will fight each other when President Simon has fallen.

It is reported that the cruiser Antoine Simon is at Grand Cayemite, out of coal. The crew is endeavoring to procure wood, but the movements of the cruiser are apt to be delayed.

General Fouchard, the Haytian minister to Berlin, is on his way home via the United States and is the candidate of the south for the presidency against the candidates of the north.

Serious complications are expected when the followers of Firmin, Leconte and Fouchard clash after the fall of President Simon. General Firmin is still in Puerto Rico.

The United States auxiliary gunboat Peoria is returning to Cape Haytien. The cruiser Chester has been sent to Port au Prince.

## NEW FREIGHT RATE DECISION

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission ordered today that all railroad rates from producing points to consuming points be also made applicable to intermediate points on the same line.

## MEXICAN LIBERALS ORGANIZE

MEXICO CITY—The Liberal party has just been reorganized under the direction of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who announces that early in August a general convention will be held to name Madero's opponent.



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency, London) MUHAMMAD ALI

## NEW HAVEN ROAD RUNS TRAINS ON NEW SCHEDULE

Beginning today the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad's South Shore new timetable went into effect. The new double track between Cohasset and Greenbush is now open for passenger train service, and the following changes are made in the timetable:

Train No. 5061 leaves Cohasset at 10:32 a. m. and is scheduled seven minutes earlier to Seaside, due Greenbush 5:50 a. m.; train No. 5062 starts from Greenbush at 7:25 a. m. and makes regular stops at Seaside and North Scituate; train No. 5066 starts from Greenbush at 7:40 a. m. and makes regular stops at Seaside and North Scituate; train No. 5347 which left Cohasset at 4:20 p. m. Sundays now leaves at 3:41 p. m. and makes regular stops at North Scituate and Seaside, due Greenbush at 3:58 p. m.

All trains that terminated at and left from Seaside are extended to and leave from Greenbush. The present schedules of local trains between Boston and Cohasset and all through trains between Boston and Plymouth will not be affected.

## AMERICAN MEETS ALL OBSTACLES AS PERSIAN OFFICIAL



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.) W. MORGAN SHUSTER

LONDON—Reports have come to London from agents of British houses in Teheran which give an interesting story of the unsuccessful stand the Russian minister, M. Poklevski, and the Belgian director-general of customs, M. Mornard, backed by the Belgian charge d'affaires, have made against W. Morgan Shuster, who recently took the post of treasurer-general of the Persian government, and the national council.

The council passed a law on June 13 investing the treasurer-general with the control of all revenues and the sole power to sign checks on government funds.

The Belgian legion announced to the Persian government that it would not permit the Belgian employees of the customs to serve under Mr. Shuster if the law was to be carried out.

Mr. Shuster thereupon gave written notice to the Imperial bank and the Russian bank that no disbursements would be made from the customs receipts until all liens upon them had been paid. The opposition collapsed.

## DORCHESTER GIRL IN LONG SWIM

Nellie Hurley, a 13-year-old Dorchester girl, living at 15 Bertram street, entered the ranks of fast long distance swimmers yesterday afternoon in a swim from Tenean beach to Savin Hill beach, Dorchester, a distance of three miles.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

AMERICAN theories of administration efficiency were better lived up to when Gustav Mahler's successor in the New York Philharmonic conductorship was sought abroad than they would have been if the able concertmaster, Theodore Spiering, had been promoted to his place. Mr. Spiering proved himself equal to the task of taking the last concert of the Philharmonic season through to a proud issue, but he could not be seriously considered when the question of a new director of the orchestra came up. For Mr. Spiering is a violinist, he is by profession the leader of the principal group of strings in an orchestra; and though he can conduct and conduct well, he is not to be regarded by a highly schooled American musical public that is choosing for itself a symphonic interpreter as an eligible candidate.

With Mr. Spiering at the head of things the Philharmonic Society might continue to give some worthy concerts, but it would not enter on a new season with any particular acclaim. So Josef Stransky, a man who has made an aggressive name in Germany, is called to battle the Philharmonic Society into favor with New Yorkers. And Mr. Stransky goes into action with a lieutenant who will presumably support his tactics with enthusiasm. He will have at the concertmaster's desk Henry P. Schmitt, an artist who has had a full share in the Philharmonic ups and downs of recent years. Mr. Stransky, in his provisional scheme of work for 1911-12, of course assigns his concertmaster a solo appearance.

The Philharmonic leader will introduce to America a posthumous Dvorak work, one of a number of pieces he has been editing for the executors of the Bohemian composer's estate.

Mme. Maud Powell, the violinist, appears with the Boston Symphony orchestra March 8 and 9, 1912. Mme. Powell is to tour the country for the eighth season in succession, playing now with a famous orchestra at her back, now with a picked-up band of theater musicians; tuning her fiddle today before an audience of year-after-year symphony subscribers, tomorrow before an assemblage of once-a-season festival enthusiasts; and always making her straightforward American way to the American heart.

It is an undecided question whether the solo violin will be retained in the modern scheme of orchestral writing or whether it will be merged with the violin of the concertmaster; whether, in other words, the violin concerto as a musical form will be pursued any farther than Tchaikovsky followed it or whether it will be absorbed into the symphonic poem and made a subsidiary instead of a prime element in orchestral expression. The destiny of the concerto must depend largely on the great solo players. If the form is used only for the display of individual accomplishments in technique, it cannot survive; if it is genuinely treated as a means of voicing the feelings of the mass of men, it cannot perish. Mme. Powell, as the public accepts her, counts among those artists who make the violin concerto convey a popular message. She helps preserve it to present-day art service. Has she not done what she could to strengthen the hands of men recently composing in the form? Has she not fought, almost single-handed, to maintain the claims of Sibelius in the concerto field?

Ramon Blanchart, the successful soprano in the Boston representations of



MME. MAUD POWELL American violinist who is in the list of Boston Symphony soloists for 1911-12

"The Girl of the Golden West" last season, and the dauntless singer of the English role of Captain Burton in Converse's "Sacrifice," recently appeared in the Costanzi performances of "The Girl" at Rome.

The Boston opera company is to have for its chief chorus man Henri Julien. The chief chorus man, it may be explained, ranks among the field singers of an opera company on an equality with the concertmaster of an orchestra. The position owes its origin to Albert Carre, director of the Paris Opera Comique. Henri Julien comes from the Theatre de la Gaite Lyrique of Paris.

Among the young singers that are to be heard this year at the Boston opera house are Max Kaplick, baritone, and Bernardo Olshansky, bass. Mr. Kaplick is a native of Berlin and is 22 years old. He studied in Italy where he made his operatic debut. Mr. Olshansky is a native of Russia. Mr. Russell heard him sing at a private reception in New York city and immediately engaged him for the Boston opera company, defraying his expenses for a trip to Paris, where he is at present studying the French repertory.

Evelyn Parnell, the Boston soprano, has been singing with success at Correggio, Italy. The critics praised her voice for the purity of its intonation and her acting for its expressiveness. Two seasons ago Miss Parnell made her operatic debut at the Boston Opera House in "Aida."

## SEASHORE MUSICAL

At the New Ocean house, Swampscott, Sunday evening, a musical was given introducing Miss Elsa Marshall, soprano, of Cincinnati, who recently returned from European studies. Miss Marshall had great success in "Elsa's Dream" from Lohegrin and the aria "Il est doux, il est bon" from "Herodiade." Dvorak's well known "Songs My Mother Taught Me" was well liked and the program also had numbers by Van der Stucken, Gounod and Schnerker.

## BATTLESHIPS OFF FOR MANEUVERS IN CAPE COD BAY

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The North Atlantic fleet, under Rear Admiral Osterhaus, steamed out of the harbor today for summer maneuvers in Cape Cod bay.

Every ship got orders Sunday night to be prepared to sail at 7:30, but they did not haul anchor for more than two hours after that. Today will be devoted to tactical maneuvers.

Blank torpedoes are to be shot from one battleship at another, instead of into nets as is the custom on ranges, thus making this branch of the practice more realistic and interesting.

There was an interchange of visits Sunday by the five rear admirals and other officers. The town swarmed with the men from the ships. Hundreds of visitors were carried out to the ships in all sorts of small craft. The battleship Maine, making 14 in that division, arrived after dark from New York.

On Friday morning the first and second divisions will go to Rockport for Sunday.

## JAPAN'S PREMIER IS REPORTED OUT

TOKIO—It is reported that Marquis Katsura tendered his resignation as premier on July 27 and recommended Marquis Saionji for that post.

The change will be announced on Aug. 25, it is believed. It is expected that there will be a further reorganization of the cabinet. Marquis Saionji was premier of the cabinet organized March 25, 1908.

## CANADIAN CRUISER FLOATED

HALIFAX, N. S.—The protected cruiser Niobe, flagship of the new Canadian navy, was floated Sunday after being impaled for five hours on a pinnacle of the southwest ledges of Cape Sable.

## LADDERMAN NOW LIEUTENANT

Ladderman John M. McDonald of the Brookline fire department has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant by Commissioner Willard W. Estabrook.

## FIXES DATE OF NAVY PROMOTIONS

WASHINGTON—The judge advocate general of the navy has decided that promotions of civil engineers as a result of the retirement of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary do not take effect from April 6, 1909, the date of Admiral Peary's claim of the polar discovery, but from March 3, 1911, when Admiral Peary was retired.

## HOTELS

### HOTEL OSTEND

Entire Block on Boardwalk, Atlantic City. Conceded ideal location. Nearly every room overlooks ocean. Capacity 500. Many rooms with private bath. Hot and cold sea water in suites with bath. Table positively unsurpassed. Booklet and rates upon application. Electric coaches. D. F. RAHTER, Mgr.

### HOTEL CHAMPLAIN AND COTTAGES

Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y. Conducted on A. and E. plan. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf.

### FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL

Lake George, N. Y.—Conducted on E. plan. For booklets and information address MORTIMER M. KELLY, Mgr.

### THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.—Best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. Johnson, Prop.

### Belvedere Beach

Beautifully located on Lake Michigan; fresh fruits and vegetables. Rates and booklet. R. A. HISTED, Prop.

### HOTEL RADCLIFFE

Desirable rooms, excellent cafe, 118 Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics Buildg. Inq. Reasonable rates.

## CAPES

WHEN downtown for business, time is precious—when you're hungry, save time by going to The Pantry and helping yourself. Low prices. Excellent food. THE PANTRY LUNCH CLUB, New No. 24 S. Clark st., CHICAGO, 2d floor.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

### GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music," "Music as a Language," "Complete Musical Analysis," "Analytical Harmony," "Art of Song," "Theory of Interpretation," BY

### Alfred John Goodrich

PARIS, 4 SQUARE SAINT-PERDINAND. Instruction in all music branches.

MISS RUTH HITCHCOCK, TEACHER OF VIOLIN, 1906 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Cal.



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## BEVERLY

A special meeting of the board of aldermen will be held on Tuesday evening. It is expected that the tax levy will be made up at the meeting.

Beverly Farms is to have a new fire engine and the fire committee has already commenced to make the rounds of engine builders.

It is estimated that 7500 people visited Oceanside and Independence parks Sunday. Bathing found the water and temperature to their liking.

Rev. Arthur J. Derbyshire, pastor of the Washington Street Congregational church, who has accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Haverhill, and the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, who has accepted a call to the First Unitarian church at Saco, Me., preached their farewell sermons here Sunday.

## REVERE

Work on the foundations of the new bathhouse at the shore end of the pier is under way. It will be open summer and winter. The sea water taken from the end of the pier will be warmed in winter. The plans call for 250 rooms for men and 125 for women.

The Revere Beach Business Men's Association is planning for a large carnival in September. At a conference with the park commissioners the association was represented by Charles F. Chisholm, Charles L. Ridgway, A. S. Hile, Fred Pearce and Charles H. Brown.

## HOLBROOK

The selectmen will give a hearing at the town hall tonight on the petition of the Brockton Gas Company for a franchise to lay its mains in the streets of the town.

Peerless lodge, N. E. O. P., of this town and Sunset lodge of Braintree will hold a field day on the public playgrounds on Aug. 12.

## WALTHAM

The Boston Manufacturing Company is planning additions to its mills here following the abolition of the grade crossings.

The local board of assessors will announce the city's tax rate for the year tomorrow. The present rate is \$16.50 per thousand.

## WHITMAN

A union meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Congregational church was held last evening and an address was given by Mrs. Charles L. Jackson of Philadelphia, who spoke on "Missions in Burma."

The annual outing of the Epworth League of the Methodist church will be held next Saturday.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER

The residents of the west part of the town are to ask for the extension of the water mains.

The members of the Nunckasset Canoe Club are arranging for a water carnival to be held on Town river soon.

## HANOVER

There will be about 40 in the entering class at the high school in September.

The South Hanover fire department is arranging for a lawn party to be held soon.

## ABINGTON

The Rev. Thomas L. Lewis preached his closing sermon as pastor of the First Congregational church Sunday. Mr. Lewis is to become pastor of the Congregational church at Paxton.

## LEXINGTON

The music course in the Lexington schools is now receiving more attention than in previous years.

## WEYMOUTH

The Third Universalist church is to be closed until the second Sunday in September.

## NEW YORK BREAKS GROUND FOR NEW TUNNEL SYSTEM

NEW YORK—The city is celebrating today the first excavating in a scheme of new subway and elevated lines. This scheme, if carried out, will add about 40 miles of underground railways and 42 miles of overhead lines to the transit facilities of the greater city.

Mayor William F. Gaynor and other officials of the city, with guests numbering a thousand, were invited to witness the first break in the asphalt at Sixty-seventh street for the construction of the Lexington avenue line, the first subway on the East side. It is to run from Forty-second street North to Woodlawn cemetery in the Bronx.

The Bradley Construction Company, which has been awarded a contract of more than \$15,000,000 for the greater part of this line, has an army of 3000 men ready for the work. Much of the work will be drilling through solid rock. Contracts for other lines have not yet been awarded.

## TEN LARGE CITIES GET POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Encouraged by the success of the postal savings system in the hundreds of cities where it already is in operation, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has extended the system to 10 large cities of the first class.

By the terms of the order Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville, Jersey City, Wilmington, Del., and Long Island City will have postal savings banks in operation Sept. 1.

## CHELSEA

The members of St. Luke's Episcopal church have extended a call to the Rev. George A. Barrow of Trinity church at Milford, and he will begin his duties Oct. 1.

Among the new names mentioned as candidates for the Republican nomination for representative are former Alderman George I. M. Hayes, George F. Bemister and J. Edward Supple.

In advertising for bids for the new school building on the Shurtleff school lot the board of control inserts this clause, "and reserve the right to give preference to bidders paying the union rate of wages."

## MIDDLEBORO

A special town meeting will be held tonight in the town hall, at which time the citizens will take action on the disposing of the stock in the Plymouth & Middleboro Railroad Company.

The ladies sewing circle of the First Congregational church will hold a lawn party tomorrow evening.

The milk dealers in town have notified all their customers that beginning with Aug. 1 milk will be eight cents a quart.

## ARLINGTON

Signs have been placed along all the streets leading to the schools warning autoists to look out for school children.

The work of altering and changing the inside of the First Congregational Parish (Unitarian) church is progressing rapidly. The main auditorium is being redecorated and wired for electricity. The organ and choir loft is to be placed behind the pulpit and a modern heating plant is being installed.

## BRAintree

Gen. Sylvanus Thayer post 87, G. A. R., Gen. Sylvanus Thayer W. R. C., Antietam camp, S. V., and the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will go on a moonlight excursion to Nantasket beach tonight.

The Union Congregational church will observe the centennial anniversary of its organization, Aug. 13. Services will be held morning and afternoon.

## WINTHROP

The Rev. W. W. Sweet of Langhorne, Pa., will preach at the Methodist church at both services of Aug. 6.

The baseball team of the Winthrop Athletics is in Nova Scotia scoring new victories. This is the second annual trip to the provinces.

## QUINCY

The Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church commenced a series of services in a tent on Hucksins avenue, Squantum, Sunday morning.

Nomination papers of Norman H. White, Republican candidate for Governor, have been filed with City Clerk Charles J. McGilvray.

## STONEHAM

There has been unusual activity in the local real estate market in the past few days.

The selectmen will give a hearing tonight to Clarence W. Houghton on his application for a permit to store gasoline in an underground tank at 286 Main street.

## ROCKLAND

The Rev. G. L. Fort of the Congregational church starts upon his vacation today. During his absence the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. E. N. Kirby of Ballston, Va.

## BRIDGEWATER

The work of raising and improving the fire station on School street is nearing completion and it will be ready for service soon.

## READING

North Reading grange, P. of H., will hold an outing at Canobie lake, N. H., next Saturday.

## BEGIN CHANGE OF DIPLOMATS

WASHINGTON—Shifting of the United States diplomatic service incident to filling the vacancy in the Berlin embassy was taken up at the White House and the state department today. John G. A. Leishman, ambassador to Italy, and Thomas J. O'Brien, now at Tokio, are at the head of the list of eligibles named by state department gossip to succeed David Jayne Hill at Berlin.

The appointment of either would require a general rearrangement of the foreign service. Charles H. Sherrill, minister to Argentina, is named as a possibility for the post at Rome.

The offices at Brussels, Rio Janeiro, The Hague, Havana and Bucharest will probably be included in the shift, it is said.

## ATWOOD TO FLY OVER BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE—Harry N. Atwood has decided to make a flight over the city of Baltimore, duplicating that made by Hubert Latham last fall. The plan is for Atwood to fly to the fresh air farm at Fallston and also to make daily flights at Prospect park.

MINEOLA, N. Y.—J. C. Mars made his appearance again in an aeroplane Sunday for the first time since he fell at Erie, Pa., less than a month ago. He flew in the same machine.

## HEBREW CHILDREN ON SAIL

About 300 children from the Hebrew Association, 365 Harrison avenue, went out on the steamer Monitor today on the Bandido excursion to Bumpkins island.

## MEMBERS OF THE SCOTCH PICNIC COMMITTEE



(Photo by Dudley Studio, Boston.)  
**THOMAS GRIEVE**  
Fourth chieftain of the Boston Caledonian Club

## PROVIDENCE PORT IMPROVEMENT TO COMMENCE SOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Active operations will begin next week on the most important and the most costly improvement ever undertaken in the development of the port of Providence as a commercial center. The immediate undertaking is the cutting off of Fields point, a sand spit jutting out into the main channel of the Providence river just above where it merges itself into upper Narragansett bay.

This work is a part of the general scheme of harbor development and waterway improvement planned for by the United States government, the state of Rhode Island and the city of Providence, in the course of which upward of \$2,000,000 will be expended.

Included also are the construction of extensive state docks a short distance above Fields point by the state harbor improvement commission, which has in charge the expenditure of a \$500,000 bond issue; the building of a long retaining wall of masonry along the harbor line to be established anew, representing an outlay of nearly \$250,000 on the part of Providence; the dredging and deepening of the channel to a depth of probably 30 feet, and extensive channel dredging operations in the Pawtucket river, whereby something like 145,000 cubic yards will be removed.

## BERLIN RESTIVE AT GOVERNMENT FOR ITS SILENCE

BERLIN—No official statement is forthcoming regarding the Kaiser's week-end conferences Saturday and Sunday with the chancellor and foreign secretary at Swinemünde, but something of the sort may presently be expected. People of all classes are becoming uneasy over the government's action in withholding knowledge of what is going on.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is well informed, says all that can be stated at this hour is that the Kaiser, contrary to report, is in fullest accord with the policy and procedure of his ministers. The position is more favorable, however, than it was a week ago.

## ONLY SIX VOTES TO SAVE WOOL VETO

WASHINGTON—Should President Taft veto the wool bill there are only about six votes to prevent it becoming a law over his veto. When the House passed the bill on June 20, it did so by a vote of 229 to 100. The bill passed by a majority of more than two thirds. It requires a two thirds vote to pass a bill over a veto. Apparently there is such a vote in the House.

The vote on the wool bill in the Senate was 48 to 32, the majority not being two thirds. According to the vote cast, 80, it would take about 54 votes to pass the bill over the President's veto, and it is hard to see how these few additional votes can be found.

## COMMERCE PARTY OFF TO BUDAPEST

VIENNA—The Boston business delegation, which has been touring Europe, has concluded a three days' visit to Vienna and is now on its way to Budapest. The visitors are greatly pleased at the hospitality of the government and the municipal and commercial bodies of Vienna. The social trip will terminate at Budapest. The visitors will disperse from there to Innsbruck, Lucerne and Paris, and probably will sail for America about the middle of August.

## PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET

BALTIMORE—The twentieth annual convention of the Young Peoples Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church will be held in the Lyric here from Thursday to Saturday of this week. Among the speakers on the program is the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.



**JAMES URQUHART**  
First chieftain of the Boston Caledonian Club

## BOSTON CALEDONIAN CLUB PLANNING FOR GATHERING OF 20,000

Nearly 400 invitations have been sent to civic and state officials and members of organizations all over the country to attend the fifty-eighth annual Scotch picnic and games, under the auspices of the Boston Caledonian Club, to be held Aug. 5 at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury.

Expense has not been spared in providing the program for the event. Athletes from different parts of the country will take part in the field and track events and in the open 12-mile race of New York, Cameron of Yarmouth, N. S., and Longboat are expected to compete. The prizes for this professional event are \$200, \$100, \$50 and \$25.

A gathering of 20,000 people is expected and provision will be made for the assembly to spend the entire day within the enclosure.

There will be nine amateur games open to the world under sanction and rules of the A. A. U. According to Thomas Grieve, secretary of the club, this departure from professional events has been made in consequence of the failure of a sufficient number of professional athletes to come forward and participate in the games, although the prize money has always been the largest of its kind in the country.

In the list of invited guests expected to be present are Governor Foss, Walter L. Collins, acting mayor; Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner; William H. Pierce, superintendent of police, and General Bancroft of the Boston Elevated railway.

Representatives from Scottish clubs and organizations in several states will attend the gathering and a special delegation from the New York Caledonian Club will arrive at the South station early in the forenoon and be escorted by the reception committee and pipers from the station to Commercial hall, 604 Washington street, whence the parade will start. The reception committee consists of former Chief George Scott, former Chief T. H. Hudson and former Chief Alexander Simpson.

The parade will consist principally of the performers who are to participate in the exercises as well as members of the club and their friends, many of whom will be dressed in the Highland costume. Music will be provided by Teel's military band, the Highland Dress band of pipers and drummers, and pipers from Montreal, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. The route along which the parade will march will begin at Commercial hall and extend along Washington street to Franklin, along Federal, through Post Office square and into State street. Thence it will turn into Commercial, through Faneuil hall market to Dock square, Washington street to School, Tremont, Winter and Summer streets to South station. The party will leave by train for Caledonian grove about 9 o'clock.

At the grounds James A. Sinclair, chief, will welcome the visiting chiefs of clans and clansmen and the exercises will open in the customary Scotch fashion with a Scotch reel, played by the pipe band. Events open to amateurs will take up the greater part of the program, but there will also be special Scottish events open to the world. There will be a special bagpipe competition for a cup presented by Walter Scott of New York and a five-a-side football tournament for the Dewar shield and gold medals, as well as the other track and field sports. Dancing will take place during the day in the spacious pavilion on the grounds.

The committee in charge of the picnic is as follows: James A. Sinclair, chief; James Urquhart, first chieftain; John Green, second chieftain; William J. Col-



**JAMES A. SINCLAIR**  
Chief of the Boston Caledonian Club

## SOCIAL WORKERS WILL MEET AT AMHERST COLLEGE

The second annual conference of the rural social workers called "The Amherst Movement" will be held at the Amherst Agricultural College at Amherst Aug. 2 to 4. Meetings will be held during the afternoon and evening.

Rural social service exhibits will show the work of more than 25 organizations working for rural betterment. There will be meetings each day for town officers, village improvement associations, grange workers, teachers, librarians, Y. M. C. A. workers and homemakers. Afternoon meetings will be held at 2:30 o'clock for the discussion of topics relating to civic betterment, education, and rural sociology.

The evening meetings will be held at 7:30 o'clock. The speakers will include Howard Bradstreet of New York, Myron T. Seudder of New Brunswick, N. J.; E. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y.

## ANNEXATION BOOM FOR MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The population of the city of Milwaukee will be brought near the 500,000 mark, if a campaign launched at a conference before Mayor Seidel is successful.

The conference originally was called to consider the question of annexing Greystone park to the city, but during the discussion sentiment developed and plans were proposed, the ultimate result of which will be the acquisition of the city by annexation of all the thickly populated districts now lying outside the city limits.

The acquisition of Greystone park alone, according to John A. Baylis, will increase the city's assessed valuation by nearly \$12,000,000. Its area is about four square miles, or about one sixth of the city's present area.

## FRANCE TO SEND TWO PROFESSORS

PARIS—The minister of public instruction has delegated M. Charles Diehl, professor of Byzantine languages, and M. Gustave Lanson, professor of French literature at the Sorbonne, as the first French lecturers under the recently devised exchange scheme with American universities. They will open their courses with Harvard and Columbia, respectively, in 1912.

Professor Davis of Harvard, who exchanges with Professor Diehl, will begin his course at the Sorbonne at the same time.

## HENRY L. STIMSON ATTENDS REVIEW

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Henry L. Stimson, the American secretary of war, reviewed the Porto Rican troops today and held a long conference with Governor General Colton. A reception was given at the palace Sunday night in honor of Mr. Stimson. The secretary will stop at Havana on his way to Washington and personally get in touch with Cuban conditions.

lins, third chieftain; Thomas Grieve, fourth chieftain; Peter Niven, fifth chieftain; Thomas Bell, sixth chieftain; former chieftains, William Gray, John Stewart; William Campbell, Thomas D. Adair, William MacLachlan, James Ogston and James T. MacNeil.

The following is the committee for the track and field events: John Stewart, ring master; James Urquhart, assistant ring master; William Gray and Peter Niven, clerks of the course; Thomas Beattie, starter, and Hugh McGrath, handicapper.

Caledonian grove was acquired by the Boston Caledonian Club, 16 years ago, at a cost of \$60,000, including the buildings, and since it was purchased it has been used every year for the annual Scotch picnic.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

George Duncan's drive of 383 yds. 1 ft. at Colchester recently seems to have better authentication than the 388 yards' drive made by Horne at North Berwick two years ago, for in the latter case nobody seems to have marked the exact spot where Horne's ball rested—a fact which rather detracts from the value of the subsequent measurement, says Golf Illustrated.

The ninth at Colchester is a flat and somewhat featureless hole; the green is guarded by cross bunkers, which Duncan certainly did not carry, so that he must either have jumped them or run wide of them—the latter, probably, as the reports state that he was to the right of the green. In the condition of the ground after the prolonged drought, an abnormal run would certainly result, as if they were never going to stop; but it was a prodigious drive for all that.

Duncan is, in the opinion of many, absolutely the longest driver living, and certainly when he hits one of his best. The writer saw him earlier in the year at Banstead Downs in the Tooting Bec cup competition hit a veritable screamer at the fourteenth hole. He had half a gale of wind behind him, and although the hole is just over 500 yards in length, he played a "spared half-iron" shot for his second; indeed, so short was the approach that he overdid the sparing, and was short. That drive, had it been measured, would have been very near to the 400 yards mark.

Braid claims to have driven 395 yards at Walton Heath in 1905 on a frost-bound ground, but with all due deference to J. B., who is a terrific hitter, we do not think frozen ground drives ought to count. There is a vast difference between

a sun-baked course and a frozen course; the former always has a certain amount of give in it, the latter none.

There are some who would like to see the stymie abolished. These are they who either are extremely unlucky, or have not acquired the skill to circumvent them. The opportunity for learning such strokes during a match is limited; the knowledge of them is invaluable. Inexperienced players, when faced by a stymie, either give up in disgust or else make but a faint-hearted attempt at negotiation. Some, mindful of their prowess at billiards, try to push through. Such tactics are seldom successful.

There are three methods of attacking a stymie, which vary according to the position of the obstructing ball.

If the line is open from the left the player's ball must be made to spin from left to right. Take a light iron or mashie and pull the club face sharply across the ball at the moment of impact. Accuracy of timing is the secret of success.

If the ball is to be pulled round from the right stand far away and, at the moment of striking, turn the right wrist over as if locking a door. The secret of this stroke is not to turn the wrist until the ball is struck.

The lie of the land must, of course, enter into all these calculations. When the stymie is a dead one, with no assistance offered by the uneven ground, the ball must be lofted with a steady follow through, free from jerk or cut. Any one can do it four times out of five in his own back garden!

The secret of all stymie play is to ignore the onlookers and all possibility of failure.

## SPRINGFIELD IS PREPARING FOR CORN SHOW

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The directors of the corn show which is to be held in Springfield Nov. 7, 8, 9, are perfecting plans for the coming show. More than 50 entries have been received for the C. E. Mortimer prizes of \$500. The entries for this contest do not close until Sept. 1. The large edition of premium lists has been exhausted and a new lot will be issued soon. Blue prints of the Springfield armory have been made and space is now for sale. The armory will be elaborately decorated by one of Springfield's best decorators.

An extensive educational program has been arranged. Prof. G. I. Christie, the corn expert of Indiana, will be the principal speaker and will judge the sweepstakes. L. A. Clinton of Storrs, Conn., F. W. Taylor of Durham, N. H., and J. A. Ford of Amherst will be the judges of regular classes. Corn as human food will be emphasized by a competent teacher of domestic science. The 1910 prize corn growers of New England will tell how they grew their corn, and other distinguished persons will address the meetings.

The 15,000 boys and girls registered in the corn clubs of the state are planning to make extensive exhibits.

## SPEAKER WALKER OPENS CAMPAIGN

Joseph Walker, speaker of the House, begins his active campaign today for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He will address the Republican Club at Holyoke tonight and on his way will visit Worcester, Palmer and Springfield. He will be accompanied by Representative John W. Haigis of Montague and former Representative Jens J. Madsen of Holyoke.

Tuesday he will visit Easthampton, Northampton, Amherst and Belchertown. Wednesday he will be in Westfield, Huntington, Chester and Pittsfield, while Friday and Saturday he will visit North Adams and the surrounding towns.

## VETERANS' SONS GOING ON SAIL

This evening the Sons of Veterans Club and the Past Commanders Association will unite in holding their annual moonlight excursion for the benefit of the Massachusetts division. The General Lincoln has been engaged and will leave Otis wharf at 7:45 p. m. Post 15, G. A. R. band will furnish music and an orchestra will be on board and furnish music for dancing. The proceeds of this affair will be donated to the division with the request that they be placed in the G. A. R. trust fund, as established at the recent encampment.

## FACULTY CHANGES AT MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prof. Ralph H. Hess, for two years head of the extension division of the department of economics and political science at the University of Minnesota, will return on Sept. 1 to the University of Wisconsin, where he will fill the vacancy at the head of the economics department caused by the resignation of Prof. Balthasar H. Meyer, who has been made a member of the interstate commerce commission.

## TEXAS PROHIBITIONISTS BUSY

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Out of the conference of prohibitionists from all parts of Texas here, following the defeat of state-wide prohibition on July 22, came the determination to place a prohibition ticket in the field next year and the adoption of a resolution calling upon the state Legislature, which will convene in special session today to investigate the expenditure of money to defeat prohibition.

## MISSIONARY WORKERS BUSY ON PROVIDENCE 'ORIENT' EXPOSITION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Active committee work is now under way in preparation for the missionary exhibition "The Orient in Providence," which is to be patterned after "The World in Boston." The exposition is to be held in this city from Sept. 21 to Oct. 7. The city churches have been arranged into groups so that different sections of the work may be handled by various groups.

While the name of the exposition implies that it is a "Providence" affair churches from all over the state are to participate in it. Work is now under way to enroll 2000 stewards to take costume parts in the exposition. Scenes from China, Japan, Korea, Alaska and others of the American Indian will be presented.

William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, has been elected head of the exposition committee. Edward P. Metcalf, president of the Atlantic National bank and the Rev. Frank W. Crowder have been elected vice-presidents.

H. D. Cotton will be the organizing secretary, the Rev. William T. Green, general secretary and F. W. Harold, publicity secretary. Messrs. Cotton and Harold are connected with the young people's missionary movement of New York and are assigned here for exhibition work.

## NORTON PLANNING CELEBRATION

NORTON, Mass.—The town has voted to conduct a special celebration in observance of the two hundredth anniversary of its founding. The celebration will be the largest affair ever run by the town of Norton and will occur in September. State and county officials will be here.

## TRAVEL

## JAMAICA

Panama Canal  
21-Day Cruise from New York every Thursday in big, cool steamers, specially built for tropical travel.

ROUND TRIP, \$85  
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30  
Air-cooled staterooms and every modern comfort. Write for booklet. Additional sailings from Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
Boston, New York  
Long Wharf, 17 Battery Place  
Or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency

## QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL

## S. S. FRANCONIA

Sails Aug. 22, 8 A. M.

CUNARD LINE 126 State St., BOSTON

## THE COLONIAL LINE

Via Rail and Boat  
BOSTON TO NEW YORK  
Daily and Sunday

\$2.90 One Way \$5.50 Round Trip

Ticket Office, 226 Washington St., Boston. Phone Fort Hill 2793.

N. Y. Office, Pier 39, North River.

## JOY LINE 240 NEW YORK

Via Rail and Boat, DAILY and SUNDAY

NEW YORK, via Trolley and



# *Advertising*

## *Is an*

## *Economic*

## *Force*

¶ When the expense of attendance at this meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America is considered, it is instantly seen that our visitors are not actuated in coming to Boston by an unimportant motive. Indeed, it is altogether probable that we, and perhaps even they, do not fully appreciate the importance of the reasons which underlie this great gathering.

¶ Advertising has attained the position of a great economic force. Whatever courses of action succeed in lessening the distances which separate men are beneficial. Advertising certainly does that. Whatever contributes to the ease with which one's legitimate demand may be met by another's supply, is advantageous. Advertising assuredly does that. Whatever adds to the individual's fund of useful knowledge increases his value to himself and to the community. Advertising without doubt greatly increases the average man's intelligence in commercial directions, increasing his value as a member of the industrial community.

¶ In the complexity of modern life, the springs of action which influence men are so closely related and so wonderfully interwoven that one cannot outline with definiteness just the degree to which any one form of human activity influences mankind's growth toward improved conditions. Yet it is possible to say that advertising, when used properly for right purposes, is a tremendous factor in increasing the happiness, the comfort and the pleasure of man.

# To the Business Men

## AND

# Women of Boston:

¶ DURING the present week you will witness a unique event. Between two thousand and three thousand men will gather in Boston to discuss various phases of advertising. It seems as though no city is too distant nor any commercial community is too insignificant to be represented in this gathering of specialists.

¶ Advertising is the most accessible means of influencing men now available to the business world, for through its operation commercial information may be distributed almost to every person who can read—certainly to every person who will read. The printed word is nearly omnipresent. But newspaper advertising offers the quickest method of disseminating commercial information. Daily, almost hourly, it may be used to acquaint the world with the business man's message to his fellows.

¶ That the unusual advantages of newspaper advertising are widely recognized is shown by the important place it is awarded on the program for the coming week. Yet those who are newspaper advertisers, when compared with those who are not, form a ludicrously small company in the great army of industry.

¶ In Boston there is available an unusually complete newspaper field. There are daily newspapers enough, and with such differing characteristics, that there is ready to the business man's hand a weapon exactly suited to his need. The Boston business men and women have not yet realized what can be done by newspaper advertising. Many have discovered it, and are mounting to positions of commanding influence in the commercial world. But where there is one who has learned what an aid newspaper advertising may be made, there are hundreds who are blind to this tremendous fact.

¶ If they are alert to the significance of this week's great gathering, they will become advertisers—daily newspaper users—for by no other method can so great a number of people be reached in so short a time at so low a cost.

¶ Among Boston daily newspapers The Christian Science Monitor stands forth with the highest standards of efficiency—a clean, constructive agency for the forwarding of legitimate business concerns.



SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## Boston

### ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

### ACTIVE SHOEING

ACTIVE SHOEING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 383 Boylston st., Boston.

### ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. R. B. 3699.

### ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting designing and illuminating: books and cards; lesson markers, 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston.

### ART

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

### ART—(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 222 Boylston st., Boston.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAININGS  
CARLIER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Beading, cording, platings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

### ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### WE STAND ADJOINED

Happier than the congressmen younder—every one!  
Any time of day,  
We're happier, I say,  
Than even the legislators as they talk the time away!

Pleasant prospects smilin' bright on every hand,  
We stand adjourned 'n' ready for the joy that's in the land.  
Blue skies for gray,  
An' any time of day,  
We're happier than the congressmen who talk the time away!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

### MORE TO THE PURPOSE

"I see that an ingenious Frenchman has invented a 'stabilizer' that will prevent aeroplanes from capsizing."  
"Well, say, it would be something worth while if he invented a 'stayupator' that will prevent aeroplanes from tumbling!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### SEA BATHING AT HOME

Fill bath tub with water. Pour in sack of salt. Place empty cans and melon rinds on surface. Jump in and paddle around ad lib.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

### HAS SUMMER JOB

"How does your husband keep occupied during his vacation?"  
"Oh, he's chauffeur of an electric fan."  
—Courier Journal.

### FARMER'S OBJECTION

When the doors opened in the little Indiana theater a farmer wandered in and looked around.  
"Ticket, please," said the doorkeeper.  
"The only thing I've got agin these here op'rys," said the Hoosier as he walked away, "is that they don't begin till bedtime."—Success.

### PECULIAR PEOPLE

"I stopped a week at their summer cottage. They're different from most people."  
"That so?"  
"Yes, they never once said, 'You know out here we do a lot of things that we wouldn't think of doing in the city.'"  
—Detroit Free Press.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS 30,000 SQUARE MILES OF U. S. YEARLY

WASHINGTON—At frequent intervals topographic sheets resulting from the survey of last year's field season are issued by the United States geological survey. From 25,000 to 30,000 square miles in different parts of the United States are mapped each year by the federal topographers.

This mapping is done on the ground and the field sheet itself shows every characteristic of the area surveyed, as well as all works of man. During the following winter season the topographer inks in his map and it is thereupon engraved and printed in three colors. The contour lines which show the configuration of the country—the hills, slopes,

## AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

## AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. E. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston.—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades. Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

## BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

## BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 50 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

## BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

## BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camouls Skins.

## CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Kodaks, Leicas, Fresh Films and Supplies. Developing and Printing.

## CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. C. BRAND CARBONS AND RIBBONS, OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photographs.

YOU'LL COME BACK AFTER MORE. United Carbon Co., Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.'s bldg., Phone F. H. 2680.

## CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

MEN'S and WOMEN'S \$15 Cravenette Coats reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st.

## CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, FIGURE MOLDING, 20 Temple pl., Boston, Tel. OX. 1517-1.

## CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET "HERMONSA," ready-to-wear corsets, MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

## CUTLERY

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Everything in good cutlery.

## CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.

## DELICATESSEN

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF CURED MEAT: also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 2214 Wash. st., Tel. 2245 Rox.

## DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty: Pine Doors.

## DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1346 B. B.

## FISHING TACKLE

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Everything in good fishing tackle.

## FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00, 41 West st., Boston.

## FLORISTS

VENOIS & PETROS, FLORISTS, DESIGNERS, DECORATORS, 460 Boylston st., Boston. Tels. 2907 and 21378 B. B.

## FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

## GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITZ, 31 West St. Specialty: Designed Garments for Ladies.

## GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candelsticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

## GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 26 Scott st., Boston, Tel. B. B. 3496. Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

## GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

## HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. OX. 4480 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

## HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

## HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. OX. 1068.

## HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

## INTERIOR DECORATORS

GEO. A. BROWN, dealer in Decorative Furnishings, Furniture, Rugs, Wall Papers, 410A Boylston st., Boston.

## JEWELRY, ETC.

E. P. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave., Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

## KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," Needham Heights, Mass.

## LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Her Majesty's Corset Sale. Style 1911, \$3 quality for \$1.50. Style 101, \$2 quality only \$1.00. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

## LADIES' SHOE SHOP

406 WASHINGTON ST. AND 7 TEMPLE PL.—Finest shoes, \$2.50, regular \$3.50 and \$4 shoes. Both stores up one flight. Careful attention to mail orders.

## LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 235 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing and dyeing. Tel. 3904-1 B. B.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES

STAMPED LINES GOODS TO EMBROIDER—LINES SPECIALTIES CO., 59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

## LINEN SPECIALTIES

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE. Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

## LUNCH ROOMS.

THE PICTURE SHOP, 65 Bromfield st., Boston—High grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

## PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 208 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirror and frames.

## PICTURES AND FRAMING

THE PICTURE SHOP, 65 Bromfield st., Boston—High grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

## PLUMBERS

M. A. CARPER, PLUMBING, STEAM and Gas Fitting, 53 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 5990 B. B.

## PORTRAITS

BOSTON PORTRAIT CO. (Inc.), 34 and 36 Portland St., Boston, Mass. Portraits of all kinds and frames to suit. Write us and we will have our representative call on you.

## RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

## RUBBER GOODS

W. A. THOMPSON & CO., 54-56 Cornhill, Boston. "25 years a clothes wringer store." Washing machines, carpet sweepers, oil and gas stoves. Reupholstering a specialty. Phone FORT 1111 2419.

## RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

## SCRAP BOOKS

MONITOR FILE, the size Home Forum Page. Holds 500 sheets. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

## SHOES

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superior shoes and hosiery for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

## STAMPS, DOG COLLARS, ETC.

ALVIN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

## TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 200 Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor., Devel. 6 ex. rolls to 45. 10c. Prints No. 2 B. 3c.; No. 2A, 3 1/2x5, 3 1/2x7, 4c.; 4 1/2x5, 5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

## PIANOS FOR RENT

PIANOS FOR THE SUMMER—AUTO-PIANO, the best interior player. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 181 Tremont st.

## PIANOS

A. J. JACKSON & CO., PIANOS, 130 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 245.

C. P. TRICKEY, Pianos and Player Pianos, 130 Boylston st., second floor. Good Pianos; Low Prices and a Square Deal.

BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 377 Boylston st., Boston. McPhail, Briggs and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

A Great Art Product THE STIEFF PIANO Received Highest Awards at Paris 122 Boylston st.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the Krausner. Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

PELTON PIANO CO., 108 TREMONT ST. PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS. UPRIGHTS AND GRANDS FOR RENT. Popular prices. Terms to suit. Tel. con.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO at the right price call on H. W. BERRY, 211 Tremont St. Remember our store is up one flight.

## PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 208 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirror and frames.

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## PORTRAITS

BOSTON PORTRAIT CO. (Inc.), 34 and 36 Portland St., Boston, Mass. Portraits of all kinds and frames to suit. Write us and we will have our representative call on you.

## RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

## RUBBER GOODS

W. A. THOMPSON & CO., 54-56 Cornhill, Boston. "25 years a clothes wringer store." Washing machines, carpet sweepers, oil and gas stoves. Reupholstering a specialty. Phone FORT 1111 2419.

## RUBBER STAMPS

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## STAMPS, DOG COLLARS, ETC.

ALVIN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

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A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 200 Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

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## PIANOS FOR RENT

PIANOS FOR THE SUMMER—AUTO-PIANO, the best interior player. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 181 Tremont st.

## TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5.00. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith St. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

## TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

A. R. ANDREWS, Estab. 1892, 3 Tremont pl., 6 Beacon st., Typewriters and supplies. Call or telephone.

## UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

ARTHUR W. WOODSTOCK, 21 Cornhill (formerly with R. M. LILLEY), Umbrellas Made, Covered and Repaired.

## UPHOLSTERY

JOHN GIVEN, 65 Fulton st., Boston. Estimates given at your home. Furniture called for and delivered free.

## VACUUM CLEANING

ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071. Large wagons. Hand or electric machines. Estimates on request. All work guaranteed.

## VACUUM CLEANING MACHINES

SALTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary, also hand operated Sauto. DUREN & KENDALL, N. E. agents, 30 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Ma'n 5573.

## WALL PAPER

THOMAS F. SWAIN, 21 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 35-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

## WEDDING CAKE

RICH'S WEDDING CAKE in individual boxes, ribbon tied; send for sample. F. L. RICH, Roxbury, Mass.; telephone con.

## Cambridge, Mass.

### COAL AND WOOD

COLEMAN BROS., 450 Mass. ave., Cambridge—Best grades of Anthracite Coal, Spool Wood and Birch Edgings. Phone.

### CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

BERSET CREAM, A GOOD RAZOR AND GOOD BRUSH gives you a good shave. CENTRAL sq. HARDWARE CO.

### FLORIST

STRICTLY FRESH CUT FLOWERS; reasonable prices. ROBBINS BROS., 630 Mass. ave., Camb. Phone 2500 Camb.

### FURNITURE

C. B. MO







**MALE**      **SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

several at Riv-  
e. Call STATE  
vice free), 8  
31

CLERK—Position wanted by an elderly  
man of refinement and good appearance; 19  
years' reference. Call MISS MERRICK,  
Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel.  
Tremont 593

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON AND N. E.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

CLERK—position wanted by an elderly man of refinement and good appearance; 19 years' office experience. Call MISS MERRICK at 1218 Tremont 593.	31
CLERK—SALESMAN, several years' experience, reliable, capable, can furnish best of references, desires position with salary. HENRY T. CHILD, 67 Washington st., Medford, Mass.	2
COACHMAN, English (37), through reinman, best references, desires position. THOMAS H. CHINN, 121 S. Highland st., Lowell, Mass.	5
COLLECTOR, or packer and shipping	

COOK, 1944 South Boston (24), married, 16 years in the service. Mention No. 5560. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (for service free to all), 8 Kneeland st, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

COMPOSITOR (colored), good, all-round, with references, desires position in or near Boston. WALTER CRICHLAW, 44 Market st., Cambridge, Mass. 8

COOK (assistant), in hotel (35), married, lives in Needham; good references. Mention No. 5574. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (for service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

DAY'S WORK, house cleaning and jobbing. SYDNEY L. SMITH, 27 Arnold st. 8

Poston. Tel. 2147-M Roxbury.

DRAFTSMAN desires position; experience in the structural line; with some mechanical experience; will furnish best of references. Address: A. H. BERRY, Box 22, Lawrence, Mass.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN desires employment; willing to go out of town; best of references. BENJAMIN GROSSER, 97 Myrtle st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, lives in Boston (505) single, 31 week; good references. Office No. 5593, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT (service free to all), 8 Neland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, lives in Cambridge (391).

carried, \$11 week; good references; third class license. Mention No. 5617. STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to employer). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position; 25 years' experience as engineer and machinist; strictly temperate; reliable. WALTER A. FOWLE, 145 Cross st., Somerville, Mass. 31

FARMER, GARDENER, driver and general utility man, strictly temperate, excellent references, moderate wages. WILLIAM H. MOORE, 9 Park st., Newton, Mass. 31

FIREMAN, first class license, machinist or plumber, helper. South Boston. 31

per year (36), married, \$2 per day, or \$17.50 per week (7 days); excellent references; 20 years' experience as fireman. Mention No. 5614. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (seriously injured to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

HANDY MAN wishes work with painter or real estate, or chore work for private families; experienced houseman; good references. EDW. DOWNING, 63 Weston st., Roxbury, Mass. 3

HARDY GRADUATE, 1911, scientific department, desires work with civil engineering concern preferred. Write H. W. CLAUSEN, 62 Marlboro st., Belmont, Mass. 31

HERDMAN OR FOREMAN - Married man desires position on small dairy; capital, 1000. Write farm, name of reference. FRANK VALENTINE, 98 Central st., Dover, Mass. 31

HOUSEMAN, experienced, desires position in hotel or boarding house. H. DUDGE. General Delivery, Roxbury, Mass. 5

HOUSE PAINTER, or handy man with tools, lives in East Boston (30), married, 42 years of age. Give references. MORTON 53582. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

JANITOR AND CARETAKER, watchman, lives in Gloucester (35), \$12 week.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

**JANITOR**—Middle-aged man, single; can run boilers; can get good references. Address: WM. H. PROCTOR, 3 Chardon st., Boston. 32

**JANITOR** desires position; 14 years' experience, understands steam and janitor in all branches; age 34; married; temperate; 7 years last place. G. J. TUCKER, 2 Grace st., South Boston. 33

**JANITOR-WATCHMAN** desires position; reliable man; best of references; last place 10 years. JOHN NIELSEN, 1110 Harrison ave., Boston. 34

**LAUNDRMAN**, good washer and other  
branches, wife mangle work, want posi-  
tions; hotel, institution or schools; ref-  
erences. Tel. Oxford 2960. **31**

**LUNCH COUNTER MAN**, waiter, kitchen  
man, lives in Waltham (23), single, \$7-10  
and board; good references. Mention No.  
5580. **STATE FIRE EMP. OFFICE** (ser-  
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.  
Tel. Oxford 2960. **31**

**MACHINIST**, lives in South Hanson, 51  
week (23), single; references. Mention  
No. 5616. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**  
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton. Tel. Oxford 2960. **31**

MANAGER, correspondence, 9  
year department, position wanted; 9  
years experience; fine references. G.  
CLIFFORD, 42 Hudson st., Somerville,  
Mass. 3

NIGHT WATCHMAN, also bricklayer,  
lives in Cambridge (48), married, \$12  
w.; excellent references. Mention  
5592 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (ser-  
vice fee to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.  
Te. Oxford 2900. 31

OFFICE WORK, with shipping, book-  
keeping or salesman's work, lives in Chelsea,  
single (17), \$8-\$10; excellent refer-  
ences. Mention STATE FREE  
EMP. OFFICE (service fee to all), 8 Kneeland  
st., Boston. Te. Oxford 2960. 31

**OUTDOOR POSITION** wanted by man of 30, now employed as general timekeeper by large New England company; no car; willing to train or insure. **GRAY, 54 Everett st., Southbridge, Mass. 2**

**PAINTER** (house), lives in Norwell, Mass. (51), married, average pay; good references. Mention No. 5579. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OXford 3126.

**PLUMBER**, lives in Revere (40), single, \$3.50-\$4 per day; good references. Mention No. 5608. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Mass.

**PUSHTON** wanted, permanent position, in most any kind of a graduate student of Harvard University (A. B. Harvard 1910). **EARL SHAFFER**, 22 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass.

**PRINTER**, all-round man, first class and thoroughly reliable, wants working for a newspaper in Boston, on a machine office. **CHAS. C. BARKES**, 17 Gibson st., Medford, Mass.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY**—Young man, 8 years' office experience, knowledge of stenography, desires to communicate with business men, needs confidential clerk. **B. HARRISON HEDGES**, 2086 Daly ave., New York.

**SALESMAN** (specialty) or grocery clerk,

**SALESMAN** (married, of farm), lives in Ashby, Mass., married, 313 weeks, excellent recommendations and 10 years' experience. Mention No. 56589. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 81

FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),  
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford  
2960. 31

SALESMAN-COLLECTOR-Young man  
of good habits, energetic and willing  
worker, desires position. C. H. BIGWOOD,  
13 Grenville pl., Boston. 4

SHIPPER wants position; or as time-  
keeper; American. F. P. EWING, 5 James  
st., Lowell, Mass. 5







# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## MARKET ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO A FEW ACTIVE STOCKS

Bethlehem Steel and Some of the Railroad Issues Traded in Moderately on the New York Exchange

## LOCALS VERY DULL

Notwithstanding a much better feeling abroad concerning the Moroccan situation trading in New York today did not reflect the improved sentiment to any great degree. Prices opened higher than Saturday's closing figures but business was so quiet that it indicated nothing more or less than the indifference of the public to the stock market which has characterized the situation for 18 months past.

Moderate activity in the Bethlehem Steel issues attracted some attention in the early trading today. Both common and preferred advanced well. The common issues likewise were higher. Northern Pacific showed a good gain in the first sales. Southern Pacific and Steel were higher.

The local market was dull as usual. Opening prices were about the same as Saturday's closing figures. East Boston Land was in moderate demand.

Trading in the New York market continued on a small scale during the first half of the session. Bethlehem Steel opened up 1/4 at 36 1/2 and rose to 38 before midday. The preferred opened 1/4 higher than Saturday's closing price at 64 1/2 and rose more than 2 points further.

Canadian Pacific was up 1/4 at the opening at 244 1/2 and rose to 246 before noon. Atchafalaya opened up 1/2 at 111 1/2 and improved fractionally. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 189 1/2 and advanced fractionally. Good gains were made by Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and Reading. Steel held fractionally above Saturday's closing price.

United Fruit on the local exchange opened up 1/2 at 192 1/2, went to 193 and then shaded off. Merchenthaler was up 5 points above the previous closing price at 23. Wolverine was up a point at 110.

Business was even quieter in New York and Boston during the afternoon. Prices continued firm in New York. On the local exchange Quincy Mining was off a point at the opening at 72 and yielded another point later.

LONDON—Toward the end trading on the stock exchange became sluggish but a firm tone prevailed in most cases. This was especially true of domestic issues and consols, the latter being contangoed at the end rate of 1 1/2 per cent.

There was very little doing in Americans, but that group held steady. Other departments left off firm on a narrow movement of prices. Rio Tinto was 1/2 higher to 68.

Continental houses were firm.

**WILL DEVELOP COKE PROPERTIES**  
SHARON, Pa.—Engineers are surveying property near Charlevoix and Monongahela for purpose of enabling the H. C. Frick Coke Co. to extend coke facilities for United States Steel. Upward of \$3,000,000 will be required for development of 6,000 to 10,000 acres.

**NEW YORK CURE**  
NEW YORK—Standard Oil 65 1/2 @ 655; Int Rubber 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2; Man Tran 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2; Houston Oil 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; pfd 75 @ 76; Nevada Hills 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; Yukon Gold 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; Nipissing 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; Ray Central 19 1/2 @ 19 3/4.

**CHICAGO ELEVATED**  
CHICAGO—Chicago elevated railways in 26 days of July carried 10,635,438 passengers, a decrease of 659,765 from a year before.

## THE WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Fair tonight; Tuesday unsettled, probably fair; moderate variable winds.

**WASHINGTON**—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair in southern, unsettled in northern portion tonight and Tuesday.

A long area of high pressure along the Atlantic coast is producing pleasant weather in the eastern sections. A well-defined disturbance center over Iowa is causing cloudy weather with local showers between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. The greatest amount of rainfall reported was 3.18 inches from Wichita, Kan. This disturbance will probably drift eastward and pass over the St. Lawrence valley Tuesday afternoon or night. There has been a slight rise in temperature in the central and eastern districts.

Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather, followed on Tuesday by increasing cloudiness and probably local showers by Tuesday afternoon or night.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
8 a. m. 72; 2 p. m. 85  
Average temperature yesterday, 73 1/2-12.

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
Philadelphia 80; Albany 80; Nantucket 70; Pittsburgh 80; New York 82; Chicago 80; Washington 80; Des Moines 82; Jacksonville 80; Denver 80; New Orleans 80; San Diego 80; San Francisco 64; Portland, Me. 78.

**ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW**  
Sun rises 4:30; High water, 1:30; Sunset 7:50; 4:17 a. m.; 4:49 p. m.; Length of day 14:19.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Am Can	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Car Foundry	57	57	57	57
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Loco	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Smelting	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Sugar	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Am T & T	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Anacosta	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Atchafalaya	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Atchafalaya pfd	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Beth Steel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Beth Steel pfd	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Brooklyn pfd	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
Canadian Pacific	246	244 1/4	245 1/2	245 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chicago Traction	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chi & St West	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Denver	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Denver pfd	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 1st pfd	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Gen Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Goldfield Cons	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gr Nor	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Harvester	123	123	123	123
Illinois Central	147 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Inter-Met	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met pfd	50	50	50	50
Int Paper	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Kan City	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Kan & W	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
L & N	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
May Company	80	80	80	80
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
M & St L	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
M & St L & St M	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Nat Exchanging	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Nat Lead	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
N Y C & H	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Norfolk & Western	108	108	108	108
Norfolk & Western pfd	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Pacific Mail	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Peoples Gas	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Pennsylvania	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	90	90	90	90
Reading	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Reading 1st pfd	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rock Island	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Rock Island pfd	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Rock Island 2d pfd	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Southern Railway	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Southern Ry pfd	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
St Paul	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
St Paul pfd	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
St L Southwest	70	70	70	70
Tennessee Copper	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Texas Company	112	112	112	112
Third Avenue	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Toledo St & W pfd	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Union Pacific	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
Utah Copper	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
US Rubber	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
US Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
US Steel pfd	120	120	120	120
Val-Carb Chemical	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Walsh	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Western Maryland	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Westinghouse	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Western Maryland	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Wheeler & L	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
W & L 1st pfd	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

## BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chinese Imp 5s (W)	99	99	99
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
C & O 4s	97	97	97
Interboro Met 4 1/2s	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Japan 4 1/2s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s (new)	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lake Shore 4s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N Y C & H 6s	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
N Y C & H 4s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Reading Gen 4s	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Rock Island 4s	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Southern Ry 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Southern Pacific cv	99	99	99
Union Pacific cv	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
US Steel 4s	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Walsh 4s	66	66	66

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	High	Low	Closing
2s registered	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
4s coupon	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
5s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s coupon	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Patman 2s	100	100	100	100
Patman 1938s	100	100	100	100

## THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance
Consols Money	78 1/2
do Account	78 1/2
Anacosta	38 1/4
Atchafalaya	111 1/2
Canadian Pacific	246
St. Paul	127 1/2
Erie	36 1/2
do 1st pfd	56 1/2
Illinois Central	147 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	150 1/2
New York Central	108 1/2
Pennsylvania	106 1/2
Reading	159 1/2
Southern Pacific	121 1/2
Union Pacific	189 1/2
United States Steel	79 1/2
do pfd	120 1/2

## LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot, £26 3d; futures, £26 18s. 9d. Market steady. Sales spot, 150 tons; futures, 400 tons. Spot, unchanged. Futures, unchanged. Pig tin steady. Spot, £188 off £1 10s. Futures, £187 1/2 off 5s. Spanish pig lead easy, £13 18s. 9d. off 1d. Cleveland warrants 46s. 10d. off 1 1/2d. Spelter unchanged at £25 7s. 6d.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 44 1/2; Cambria Steel 47; Electric Co Am 12; Gen Asphalt pfd 73; Lehigh Nav Tr 83; Lehigh Valley 88 1/2; Philadelphia Co 55; Phila Co pfd 44 1/2; Philadelphia Elect 17 1/2; Philadelphia Rapid Tr 22 1/2; Philadelphia Trac 86 1/2; Union Trac 52; United Gas Imp 87 1/2; Pennsylvania Steel pfd 106.

## AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY'S HALF YEAR FAVORABLE

Present Conditions Do Not Point to As Good Six Months to Come—Tariff Revision Big Problem

For the six months to June 30, the first half of its current fiscal year, American Woollen is understood to have earned the 3 1/2 per cent dividend on its \$40,000,000 preferred. The prospects that the last half of the year will make as good a record, for this is a satisfactory showing everything considered—are not bright. The company is today operating at about 55 per cent of capacity and the opening of the light weight season with the last week or two has met with only a moderate volume of buying. Prices for these light weight goods are 8 per cent to 10 per cent less than a year ago. There has been a reduction in raw wool prices, however, which largely offsets this drop in prices of manufactured goods. Raw wool is certainly 10 per cent to 12 per cent cheaper than a year ago and fully as low as in January, when declining wool enabled the company to fill orders for finished goods at some profit.

In January and February, however, the company was running at nearly 70 per cent of capacity against an outside figure of 55 per cent today. Wages and labor costs are obstinate factors to deal with and it is difficult to find anything to balance this element in the high cost of production.

The demand of the trade is tending somewhat more strongly in the direction of woollen goods and away from worsted. In this respect the situation is simply a continuation or slight increase in the tendency which started a year ago.

Of course the most essential factor which American Woollen and for that matter all other woollen and worsted manufacturers are facing in the near future is the problem of tariff revision. Until this is settled anything more than a hand to mouth business is not expected.

## GREAT WESTERN'S SMALL INCREASES

NEW YORK—The Chicago Great Western's income account for 11 months ended May 31, and preliminary figures for June indicate small increases for the fiscal year.

The road had the same conditions to meet as did the other roads operating in this territory west and south of the Great Lakes, and that a substantial part of the small increase in gross was carried to net speaks the efficiency of the present management.

For 11 months it is \$509,000 ahead in gross compared with last year's 11 months' record of \$1,071,703. An increase of about 4.6 per cent. Net showed \$223,707 increase on a basis of \$2,706,421 for last year, or 8.25 per cent. Other income fell off during the later months and for the 11 months was only \$97,231, a decrease of \$31,000.

For the full year it will report gross \$12,800,000. Expenses will consume about 74 per cent of this, or \$9,420,000. Total income with "other income" estimated at \$112,000 will amount to about \$3,492,000 and deducting \$2,545,000 from this as requirement for interest on the road's indebtedness and for taxes, there will be about \$947,000 as surplus available for dividends. This figure is equivalent to 2.31 per cent on the new \$41,021,400 preferred outstanding, which is non-cumulative but entitled to a maximum dividend of 4 per cent before any payment is made to common stockholders.

## DIVIDENDS

The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent payable Aug. 15.

The directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 4.

Mechanics & Farmers' Bank of Albany celebrated its one hundredth anniversary Saturday by declaring a dividend of 100 per cent and by giving each employee a check equal to six weeks' salary.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Op. revenue	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503	\$651,503
Net revenue	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154	355,154
Surplus	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075	215,075
From Jan.													
Op. revenue	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952	3,781,952
Net revenue	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158	1,853,158
Surplus	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683	1,012,683
Third week July	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222	152,222
SEABOARD AIR LINE													
Third week July	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044	\$362,044
From July 1	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501	1,133,501

## THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: July 12.90 bid, Aug 12.00, Sept 12.00 bid, Oct 10.88 @







## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AMERICA'S GODMOTHER  
HONORED BY NATIONS

United States and France  
Send Representatives to  
Little St. Die Where Name  
America Was First Given

## GIFTS MARK EVENT

Tablet Shows That During  
1507 Three Scholars in a  
Geographical Work Gave  
Title Afterwards Used

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The little town of St. Die, which has been called the "godmother" of America, has just been the scene of a very interesting ceremony which took place on the day of the national fête in memory of Mathias Ringmann, Martin Waldseemüller and Vautrin Lud, who as members of the "Gymnase Vosgien," issued in the beginning of the sixteenth century a work in which "America" was for the first time proposed as the name of the new world.

M. Lebrun, the French colonial minister, attended to represent the government, and Robert Bacon, the American ambassador to France, was also present. The guests were received by the mayor of St. Die at the hotel de Ville, where an official reception was held and the usual presentations were made. Mr. Bacon afterwards received, on behalf of the United States government, a present of the portraits of the three great scholars whose names they had met to honor. The American ambassador thanked the municipality of St. Die very warmly for the gift, saying that as the representative in France he accepted with the deepest feelings the portraits of Vautrin Lud, the chaplain of King Rene and founder of the printing press of St. Die, of the learned Hollander and Latin scholar Mathias Ringmann, and of Martin Waldseemüller, the cosmographer, which they offered to him for his government.

They represented, he said, three names whose names were inscribed in indelible characters at the very threshold of the history of the American continent, which in their day was but newly discovered, but was later to become the scene of a development so rapid and so prodigious that a certain French poet, who was also a great thinker, had rightly said: "The trend of the old world is ever toward the new."

He went on to say that the lives of the three modest scholars whose memory they had revived and whose portraits were before them, was bound up with that of the "Gymnase Vosgien," which in its time shed so bright a luster over the city of St. Die. They were its very inspiration and vitality and their joint work had but increased in value with the passing centuries.

The colonial minister and ambassador were later present at the unveiling of a tablet fixed in the old building which was formerly the headquarters of the "Gymnase Vosgien." It recalls to mind that it was during the reign of Rene II. On April 25, 1507, that there was published at St. Die the "Cosmographie Introduction," which gave to the new continent the name of "America."

M. Abel Ferry made an interesting speech on the literary and artistic culture of the reign of King Rene.

He was followed by the minister for the colonies, who paid a very warm tribute to the American nation, and spoke of the common aspirations of France and the United States which, he said, were due to the natural development of the sympathy which found its birth 400 years ago in the ideals of the humble scholars whose names they commemorated. The minister terminated his speech by a sympathetic reference to the life work of Jules Ferry, who was born at St. Die, and who had done so much for the progress of their country and of the world at large.

FARMERS AIDED  
BY AUSTRALIAN  
STATE OFFICIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—South Australia is essentially an agricultural country and in order that the agricultural department might be organized and equipped on the most modern and practicable lines the state government recently appointed Professor Lowrie director of agriculture.

According to the scheme of reorganization which the professor has submitted and which has been approved by the minister of agriculture, all the departmental experts, the Roseworthy Agricultural College and experimental farms will be brought under the direct control of the director.

The progressive policy has been outlined and every effort will be made to develop the agricultural resources of the country by arranging for experts in dairying and various phases of agriculture and farm life, to tour the country districts, delivering lectures, and arranging demonstrations for the benefit of settlers.

NEW SHIPPING  
COMPANY WILL  
SHOW \$10,000,000

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The rumor which has been in circulation for some time as to an important shipping deal, was due to the fact that Messrs. Lamport & Holt are converting their business into a new company with a capital of some two million sterling (\$10,000,000).

The board of directors will include Sir Owen Phillips, who will be chairman and who is head of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company which acquired the Paris Steam Navigation Company, in addition to which he is chairman of the Elder Dempster line and companies connected with it.

Founded in 1839 by royal charter, the Royal Mail Steam Packet is one of the oldest British steamship lines. Messrs. Alfred S. Williams and George H. Melly and Arthur Cook will also join the board; the last two gentlemen, members of the firm of Lamport & Holt, will be managing directors of the new company.

KAISER WILHELM  
CANAL WILL HAVE  
LARGEST LOCKS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The work of widening the Kaiser Wilhelm canal has progressed so rapidly of late that it is confidently believed it will be finished long before the time allotted.

Work is going on at 22 different points and the inconvenience is very great in consequence. The expense of widening the canal is enormous, but it will be broad enough for any possible needs of the future this time.

The locks in course of construction are 1083 feet in length, 148 feet wide and 46 feet deep. They are therefore much larger than the locks of the Panama canal, hitherto the largest in the world, and are among the most commodious and splendidly designed works of the kind ever known.

## HOBART TO IMPROVE HARBOR

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—H. H. Walsh, engineer-in-chief of the Sydney harbor trust commissioners, has been engaged by the Hobart marine board to draw up a scheme of harbor improvements in connection with the proposed reclamation of some 14 acres of land and the building of a pier 700 feet long by 120 wide, with sufficient depth of water alongside to accommodate the deepest draught ships afloat. Mr. Walsh is now engaged upon this work.

## METEOR TO RACE AT COWES

(Special to the Monitor)

COWES, Isle of Wight.—The Meteor, the racing schooner belonging to his majesty, the German Emperor, has arrived in the Solent for the Cowes regatta in which it is to take part.

NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE REMOVES  
NEED TO AID IF THERE IS ARBITRATION PACT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The text of the new treaty of alliance which has been concluded with Japan for a period of 10 years has been published by the foreign office. The treaty was signed on July 13 by Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, and M. Takaaki Kato, the Japanese ambassador, at the court of St. James.

The treaty just signed is the outcome of the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The most important of the modifications is that referring to going to war with a power with whom one of the contracting parties had concluded a treaty of general arbitration. The modification is the subject of a new clause, article IV, which embodies the following provision:

## Treaty Saves War

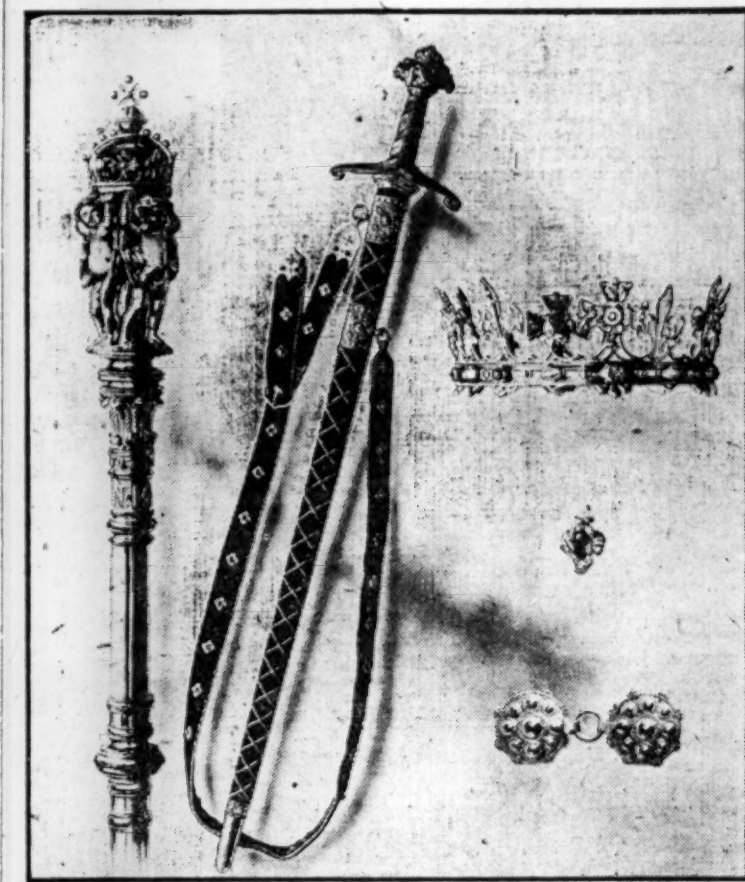
"Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

The following is the text of the new agreement:

The government of Great Britain and the government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the twelfth of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common

PRINCE'S REGALIA IS MADE  
ENTIRELY OF WELSH GOLD

The regalia of the Prince of Wales. Reproduced by permission of Messrs. Garrard of the Haymarket, London. Goldsmiths to the crown. Messrs. Garrard also made the Insigula of the Garter, given to Queen Mary by all the Marys of the empire, an illustration of which, by their permission, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 22.

Regalia of Prince of Wales which was designed by Goscombe John, R. A.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The regalia with which the Prince of Wales has lately been invested is made entirely of Welsh gold obtained from the neighborhood of Carnarvon and presented by those interested in the Welsh mining industry.

The designs, all of which have been approved by the King, are the work of Goscombe John, R. A., a Welsh artist, born in the municipality, who has already adorned his native land with many beautiful specimens of his art. In these designs he has succeeded in combining the symbolism of ancient tradition with the present-day significance of the office now held by the heir to the British throne, and in every case the work has been admirably carried out by Messrs. Garrard of the Haymarket, the crown jewelers and goldsmiths.

The coronet, or chaplet, consists of a circlet of gold adorned with pearls and amethysts. Four crosses patee alternating with fleur-de-lis are fixed upon the circlet at intervals. Both fleur-de-lis and crosses patee are pierced, and the spaces between are filled with sprays of rosebud. Sprays of the rose of England are seen within the outline of the crosses

putee, and the daffodil of Wales is found in the outlines of the fleur-de-lis.

The verge or rod, which the Prince of Wales carries in his hand, measures two feet eight inches in length. The head is formed by three winged amorini supporting the prince's coronet, the cap of which consists of a large amethyst. Below the amorini is a design formed of the prince's badge of feathers, with the motto "Ich dien" inscribed below in bold characters. The tip of the verge is formed by the dragon of Wales, underneath which is the date MCMXI in Roman figures.

The Prince's ring is made of gold and represents two Welsh dragons interlaced, their heads and claws forming the setting of a large amethyst.

These same heraldic beasts form the pommel of the hilt of the prince's sword and their curling tails make up the guard. One side of the blade is adorned with the prince's initial "E" surmounted by a coronet, the motto "Ich dien" and the date MDCCLXXI. The other side bears the three-feathered badge with an inscription in Welsh, which translated into English is "Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Garter."

The clasp by which the prince's purple velvet robe is fastened in front consists of two gold brooches connected by a loop and chain. They are of Celtic design and no jewels have been used.

TWO BYE ELECTIONS  
IN ENGLAND CALLED  
SAFE FOR LIBERALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It must be admitted that the action of the government in creating parliamentary vacancies which will lead to bye elections does not give much strength to the rumor that that is a reaction in favor of the Unionists.

It is quite true that these vacancies are carefully chosen. Nevertheless, a government in any real danger of loss of power is never in a hurry to bring about a bye election, for fear of the moral effect of decreased majorities, if of nothing worse.

The vacancy in the southwest division of Bethnal Green, a great labor constituency of London, was necessitated by the unseating of Mr. Masterman for West Ham. Mr. Masterman was determined, if possible, to represent London in Parliament, and also if possible, to represent an east end constituency. To bring this about the government has offered Mr. Pickersgill a seat on the magistrates bench, so creating a vacancy in Bethnal Green, which Mr. Masterman was promptly nominated to contest in the Liberal interest.

The seat has been a consistently Liberal one, with a lapse in 1900, the year of the Khaki election, when a Unionist was returned by a small majority of 348 votes. The Conservative candidate will probably be Mr. Hoffgaard, who contested the seat at both the elections in 1910. A Socialist candidate, in the person of John Scurr of Poplar, has been adopted, but whether he will eventually go to the poll or not remains to be seen.

Another bye election has been caused by Sir Ryland Adkins having been created recorder of the city of Nottingham. This necessitates his resigning his seat in that town, as the position he has accepted is one of profit under the crown, and therefore necessitates a new election. It is understood that Sir Ryland Adkins will offer himself for reelection, and that he will be opposed by W. A. S. Hewins, who stood as the Unionist candidate at the last election. This seat, like that of Bethnal Green, is considered a safe one for the government.

PLAN TO SETTLE  
LABOR DISPUTES  
IS ENGLISH AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The principle of arbitration is spreading and there is now on foot in England a scheme for the establishment of a better state machinery for dealing with labor disputes.

The recent trouble in Manchester has caused Sir Charles Macara, a distinguished citizen of that city, to make certain proposals with regard to some amendments to the conciliation act of 1896. Questions have been asked upon the subject in Parliament, but have, up to the present, only elicited very guarded replies.

It is rumored, however, that the creation of an entirely new department is mooted, and the lord mayor of Manchester has written an open letter to Sir Charles Macara advocating such a thing.

In any case it is hoped that some better method than that of striking will be arrived at for the settlement of disputes, and the present movement in that respect is considered very significant.

CANADA'S IMPORTS  
SHOW INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ont.—For the past quarter of the present fiscal year Canada's total trade was \$180,880,488, an increase of \$9,706,798, as compared with April, May and June of last year.

The increase was entirely in imports, which totaled \$121,333,584, or nearly \$12,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year.

Exports of domestic products aggregated \$54,624,408, a falling off of nearly \$3,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was in exports of forest products.

The trade for June totaled \$68,710,369, an increase of \$2,698,445. Imports for the month totaled \$43,936,881, an increase of a little over \$3,000,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHOWING  
ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Aus.—As an indication of the expansion which is going on in the state, there are at present eight royal commissions appointed by Parliament to make inquiries regarding the best means of carrying out several important public works that have been recommended as necessary to cope with the great agricultural and industrial development which has taken place.

Five of the bodies appointed are dealing with railways—chiefly those intended to open up new country, and the others have reference to wharves, education, and water supplies. The investigations have been pursued in the eastern and western states and the sites of the various works are now being examined.

The Eyre's peninsula railways commis-

PROPOSED CHANNEL  
TUNNEL IS FAVORED  
BY ENGLISH CRITICS

Although House of Commons  
Once Rejected Bill It Is  
Now Felt That Military  
Objection Has Lessened

## COMMERCE FAVORS

Declaration of London Has  
Changed One Aspect and  
Business Men Are Seeing  
the Value of Quick Transit

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The English channel tunnel scheme, which has lain somewhat quiescent since the bill for its construction was rejected by the House of Commons, is again showing signs of life. In an interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald (Paris edition) Mr. Walton, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, states that this is so.

The construction of a tunnel, he says, will considerably facilitate and expedite matters of transport, the present shipment of goods from France to England, and especially from the northern parts of the United Kingdom, being subject to much inconvenient delay.

Both the English and French Chambers of Commerce are very much in favor of the scheme, the advantages of which seem obvious. Hitherto the chief objections to it have been military ones. It has been thought that the construction of a tunnel would be a serious menace to the defenses of the country. It is difficult for the uninitiated to understand why this should be so, for surely the defense of such a thing in war time would be no very difficult matter.

The declaration of London, however, somewhat changes the military aspect of the situation, and from that point of view, there is now, perhaps, as much to be said in its favor as against it. In any case people seem now awaking to the fact that there are other points of view, quite as important as the military one.

NORWEGIAN LAW  
TO INSIST UPON  
CIVIL CEREMONY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The question whether marriage contracts shall be considered a civil or a religious matter has been discussed for many years in Norway. There is now some prospect of a settlement in the near future.

The government has proposed to the Storting a law which would make the entering of marriage contracts before a public civil functionary to be compulsory, while the subsequent religious ceremony would be a matter of choice.

This reform is being generally supported, for the new law gives an opportunity to all who desire to have their marriage solemnized in the church, while it does away with all the old feeling of inferiority which was formerly the portion of those who preferred a merely civil marriage.

## TURKEY CHANGES GENERALS

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Torgut Shevket Pasha, who has been in command of the troops in Albania, has been recalled and Abdulla Pasha has been appointed by the council of ministers to succeed him. It is expected that this change in the command of the troops will tend toward the speedy settlement of the Albanian troubles, for Abdulla Pasha enjoys a reputation for moderation and integrity.

## QUEENSLAND MAY GROW FLAX

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Owing to the rise in the price of flaxseed in England, the Queensland agricultural department has pointed out to the farmers of that state that as the flax plant finds a congenial home in many parts of Queensland the cultivation of it might prove a great source of profit.

BRADFORD COUNCIL  
TOLD OF WONDERFUL  
NEW DYEING AGENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An announcement of the discovery of Dr. Hodgson of a wonderful new dye agent was made before the Bradford city council recently. A provisional patent has been applied for at the patents office and pending the granting of this those who are acquainted with the discovery recommend that the utmost secrecy should be observed. In the commercial world great interest is being taken, but nothing is actually known beyond the fact of the discovery. It was explained before the council that the discovery was "the basis of a new dye ware which would be marketable in many compounds," and should any part of it become known that "all laboratories on the continent would be on the alert to discover some substitute which would reduce its value."

MEMORIAL MARKS  
BLERIOT FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALAIS—Although it is comparatively speaking a short time since the news was flashed around the world that M. Blériot had accomplished the unique performance of crossing the English channel in a heavier-than-air machine, very considerable progress has been made since that memorable day.

So remarkable was the feat considered and so highly was it appreciated, for it was fully realized that M. Blériot in crossing the channel had marked the opening of a new era in flying, that it was decided to erect a memorial on the spot on which he started on his epoch-making flight. The memorial is now finished and the unveiling ceremony was performed on July 16 in the presence of a gathering at which several English representatives were present.

## QUEENSLAND CENSUS GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Aus.—According to the results of the recent census there is an increase of 20 per cent in the population of Queensland as compared with the result of the census taken 10 years previously.

## AMUSEMENTS

**NORUMBEGA PARK**  
FOLLOW THE FLAG  
OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.  
Magnificent Covered Open Air Theatre  
Entertainments, 2:30 and 5:05

**BOSTON NEW YORK**  
225  
Special through car leaves Postoffice at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Dept. B. & N. St. Ry. Co. 300 Washington St.  
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

**CREATORE**  
AND HIS BAND  
American League Park  
Huntington Ave.  
Every Night at 8:15, including Sunday  
Admission to Grand Stand  
25 cents. Reserved Seats in Boxes, Field, Club and Grand Stand, 25c. extra.

The Monitor  
ON  
SATURDAY

Is Now Running  
Two Pages for  
The Boys and Girls  
In Which Appear  
The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information relative to this entertaining picture in a very delightful manner.  
**Wonder Book of Nature**

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

**Junior Philatelist**  
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to the interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

**The Camera Contest**  
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

**Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories**  
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.



## THE HOME FORUM

## MUSIC BRINGS ITS JOY EVEN IN CITY

IT WAS an early June morning. The grass was being cut in Gramercy park. The faint, sweet, green smell blew over the red geraniums out to the street. Two Italians, dragging a heavy organ, caught the fragrance and resting the instrument against the curb they sniffed happily and looked through the railings, smiling. Then, although no one was yet in sight, they prepared to make the morning gayer with their music. The smaller man gave his attention to the organ, grinding out a cheerful melody, dashing—rendering of "Pagliacci," and the stout one, red of face and ungainly of figure, threw back his head and sang the thrilling love song with all the joy and abandon of Caruso on an "Italian night" at the Metropolitan. He forgot the empty street, the rags, the sad nights in his cellar house, and his heart was full of Italy, her sky, her ways with love, her daily little joys. And with hand on beating heart and eyes looking over far seas, he poured forth the wonderful melody until it flowed over street and park and melted down through the odor of the new cut grass.

I rounded the corner of the park and stood silently by, amazed that so much joy could be found at the turn of a city street. The singer did not notice me, or the advent of a fellow countryman—a flower vender, his stock in trade a few faded red carnations. He too stopped, tears in his eyes, all care and poverty forgotten. As the song soared into the tree tops and up to the blue space, I heard the refrain

## No Use

Mrs. Finefeather—Are you taking your husband abroad this year?  
Mrs. Bontoon—No, I decided last year when he insisted upon speaking of the Venetian gondolas as canal boats that the real charm of Europe is lost upon him.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

murmured nearby in soft bass tones. A street inspector in gray uniform, his Irish face tender with pleasure, had joined the flower vender and myself. For him, too, the melody and the perfume had put up double barriers. As the leaves caught up the last ecstatic note, the Irish inspector and I found ourselves smiling in a friendly way at each other, and emptying our light-weight pockets of their little change. The flower vender had no money, but his "beautiful" flowers, with voluble gratitude, were thrust into the singer's hands, and the fat hero of the fully opera accepted them with the full appreciation. They were indeed the right tribute to his joyous music.

The inspector and I left the flower man and the singer, and hastened on to Broadway; properly silent, yet knowing each other for a moment as few friends do.—The Craftsman.

## Cibola of the Seven Cities

SPEAKING of the early expeditions of Spaniards into the region now New Mexico, an article in the Metropolitan says:

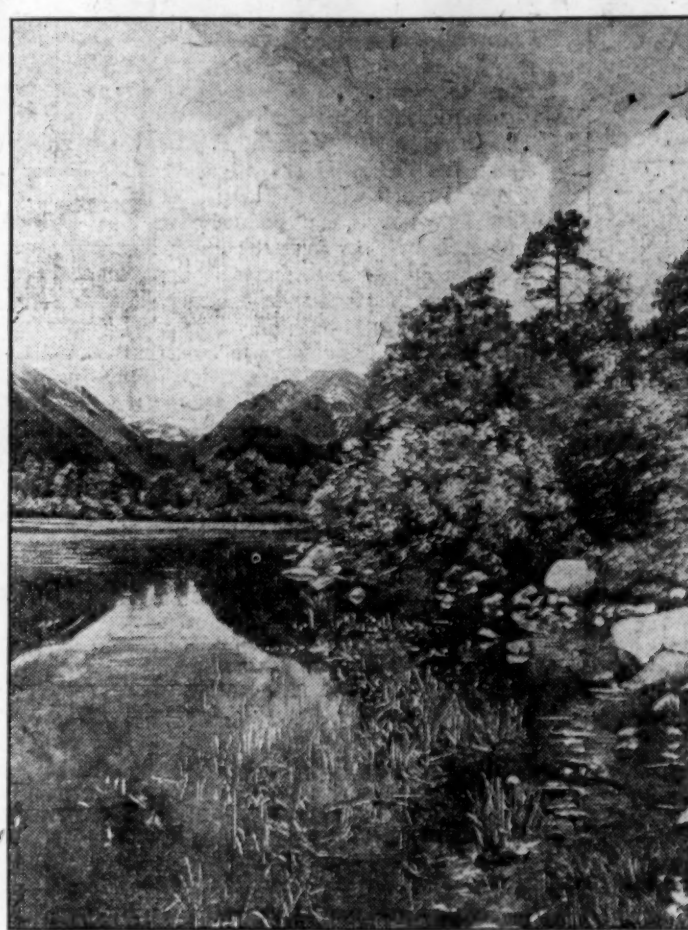
What a pity the name "New Mexico" cannot be changed to "Cibola!" Alabama—Arizona—Arkansas—California—Cibola! How well these would sound in the already musical roll call of the states! Such was the primeval name, and the country was known as the "Land of the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola," after Vaca brought the first reports of its marvels into Mexico. The sensitive imaginations of the Spaniards, whetted by the tales told by Vaca, and inspired to new flights by an occasional Indian's romancing, pictured seven noble cities, each as large and as beautiful as the City of Mexico.

## YET ANOTHER NATIONAL PRESERVE

A FEW years ago the Appalachian Mountain Club brought out a book called "Mountaineering in Colorado." The region which this book described was Estes Park and the surrounding mountain section of northern Colorado. It is now proposed to make this region into the Estes National Park and Game Preserve. In this area are mountain scenes of exceptional beauty and grandeur. The greater portion of the proposed park lies above the altitude of 7000 feet. Within its bounds is the most rugged section of the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains. There are more than a dozen peaks which rise higher than 13,000 feet; one of these is Longs Peak—the king of the Rocky Mountains. Several streams rise in these mountain heights and with many a white cascade they make their eager starts for the two oceans. There are numerous lakes, and the region is rent with many wild gorges and canons.

Three glaciers still linger in these heights, and on most moorlands lie fields of ever-present snow. From the heights there extends far below a series of strange, gigantic old moraines. Timberline is at an altitude of 11,000 feet and below this the ridged mountain slopes are robed with forests of spruce, fir, pine and aspen.

Each year more than a thousand varieties of wild flowers enliven this grandly terraced wild garden. Over it still roam scattered representatives of the big game families. Mountain sheep are fairly plentiful, while deer, elk, bear, mountain lions and coyotes are occasionally seen. Here the beaver still builds scores of primitive and picturesque homes. Dozens of species of wild birds enliven the scenes. The blue bird, the wren and the robin are present; on the heights serenely lives the ptarmigan, while the cheerful ouzel ever sings by the musical brooks. Here sings the hermit thrush, and the solitaire, the greatest of singers, pours out his marvelous



SHEEP LAKE IN ESTES PARK, COL.

melody. The region is an extraordinary combination of the lovely and the wild and has an almost ideal summer climate. Altogether, it promises to be a popular recreation ground.

The proposed park embraces about 700 square miles. Within this area the plan is to protect the flowers, trees and foliage and also the birds and animals. The use of firearms is to be forbidden.

## Most Important of Human Interests

EDUCATION in the broad sense in which I use the term is the most important of human interests, since it deals with the preservation of the culture and efficiency that we have inherited, and with their extension and development.—Dr. Butler.

## Interesting Flag

A banner of much local interest has recently come to light at Livermore Falls. The banner is made of white satin, with a hand painted scene in the center, and is about three feet square. The Temperance Watchmen's Club in 1840 presented it to the Ladies Band of Hope of East Livermore during the temperance agitation of those days which led up to the passage of Maine's prohibition statute in 1851. The old banner helped to bring prohibition, and it will now have a share in the fight for the retention of prohibition in our constitution.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

The noblest mind the best contentment has.—Spencer (1875).

## PRESENT SALVATION

WHY humanity should so long have regarded salvation as a precious boon to be obtained only at some future time is a mystery, in view of the fact that a careful study of the Bible, and especially of the teaching of Christ Jesus, proves such a theory entirely groundless. A possible explanation lies in the fact that human beings have ever been prone to look upon a present salvation as something too good to be true, instead of concluding in the light of the Bible promises that nothing is too good to be true; indeed, that only the good is or can be true. "Behold, now is the day of salvation," wrote St. Paul, and yet for centuries men have been believing that salvation meant merely the privilege of going to heaven when they died. Believing this, they have struggled to rid themselves of suffering, sickness and sin, not because they thought entire deliverance possible, but because they craved happiness and peace; and when reliance upon material laws did not bring deliverance, they have solaced themselves as best they might with the thought that after death, at any rate, the hopeless struggle would be ended. The truth is that Christianity if it

means anything at all means a present salvation. The practice of Jesus proved repeatedly that salvation is to be obtained here and now. He never told a sufferer that he must wait for death to bring him release from sin and weakness and pain; instead he healed the sufferer immediately, thereby proving, since he came to do his Father's will, that it is God's will that man should be saved now. Saved not merely from physical bondage but first of all from the wrong condition of thought that produces bondage, for how often is it recorded in the Gospels that the forgiveness of sin preceded the physical manifestation of healing. Too long have mortals been blind to the vital relationship thus exemplified between the destruction of evil in the human consciousness and the resultant manifestation of health, but now through the teachings of Christian Science, they are beginning to see just why "Take up thy bed and walk" was preceded by "Thy sins are forgiven thee." If the evil is not first cast out from the human consciousness, permanent healing is not possible. The forgiveness of sin is the destruction of sin, and sin is destroyed only as men realize its utter inadequacy to give them pleasure. Of the many sins which seem to bind man to earth, doubtless the most universal is fear, a distrust in ever-present good. "The thing I greatly feared has come upon me" has been the pitiful cry of humanity from the beginning, and yet all the time divine Love in infinite compassion has been saying, "Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth," "for I am the Lord that healeth thee," not at some future time but now, today. "The eternal God is thy refuge" (not merely was or will be) and "underneath are the everlasting arms." "Look unto me and be ye saved." What does it mean to look unto God?

## "Unked"

The good English word "unked" is not yet obsolete in the speech of the English midlands. As to its origin, Rudolph Jensen writes to the London Daily News: "The word is, I imagine, derived from the Danish 'ynke,' meaning 'misery,' 'wretchedness,' also 'pity.' The verb 'ynke' is the equivalent of the English 'to pity.' 'Hian ynkede ham' means 'He pitied him.' If an individual is in a state of misery he is 'ynket' in Danish."

## JAPANESE GARDENS LANDSCAPES

THE Japanese are famous gardeners. They make gardens of every size from a pie plate to 500 acres; and they always work in scale. The smaller the garden the more dwarfed are the trees, the tinier the inevitable lake and tea-house and stoned lanterns. If a Japanese house has a back yard but 15 feet square, that yard is a perfect Japanese landscape in miniature. For the Japanese understands by a garden not a collection of flowers at all, nor of colored shrubs and beds. His garden is always a reproduction in scale of a natural Japanese landscape, guided, to be sure, by certain intricate, formal rules. His garden art is difficult for us to understand. Once an Englishman built at great cost what he considered a Japanese garden, and he showed it proudly to a Japanese visitor.

"It is very beautiful," said the visitor

## Shorthand Used 1900 Years Ago

PROF. Friedrich Preisigke of the University of Etrassburg has been engaged on the translation of certain ancient Egyptian papyrus manuscripts, which he recently discovered at Oxyrhynchus, in Egypt. He has come to the conclusion that the art of stenography was certainly known to the Greeks in Egypt. In a letter to a certain merchant, named Dionysius, to his sister, Didyme, dated Nov. 15, 27 years after Christ, the merchant complains that his sister has not written to him either in the usual character or stenographically. Professor Preisigke believes the Greeks learned stenography from the Egyptians and bases his belief on papyri dated A. D. 135, in which an Egyptian shorthand is certainly in use.—Peoples Home Journal.

politely, not grasping at all what was meant. "We have nothing at all like it in Japan."

No doubt to us a garden built in a back yard in New Rochelle, N. Y., or Worcester, Mass., or Evanston, Ill., after the true Japanese method, would sound on paper rather absurd, with its pines and birches dwarfed to 16 feet high, an old American farmhouse just large enough for the children to crawl in reproduced as the chief architectural ornament, and a brook eight inches across dashing over its ferny bed. But a man in Pittsburgh has done very much this thing in his back yard, a yard 130 by 100 feet. He built a wall around it to give it privacy; he planted trees on the outer edge high enough to make a screen; being of Irish descent, he made his chief garden ornament a reproduction of an Irish peasant cottage, which serves also as the children's playhouse; he built a tiny hill of rocks where a hidden pipe gushes out a waterfall, flowing away in a tiny brook to a tiny cement pond; and he planted his hill and brook bank and the borders of his cart-track path to the cottage with appropriate shrubs and flowers. We fancy a Japanese visitor to this Pittsburgh garden would understand at once.—Everybody's.

## Men Who Conquer the World

Mr. Lyttleton, M. P., presented the prizes at a prize-giving lately and in the course of an address remarked that his observation of life had been that men who improved after 40 and still more those who improved after 50, were the people who conquered the world. He recalled the well known remark of the late Dr. Jowett: "Don't quarrel, don't explain, don't drudge."—St. James Gazette.

## WILLIAM PENN AND AN ENGLISH JURY

WITH the erection by the Pennsylvania Society of New York of a tablet in honor of William Penn, on the little church in England where he was christened, the English press has been unearthing interesting stories of the famous non-conformist, doubly famous

because Penn the Englishman stood for the freedom of Englishmen even as Penn the Pennsylvanian, as the Mail calls him, stood for the progress of America.

The story of the young Penn is interesting as showing how the ideals of religious freedom worked through all classes of Englishmen. He was a student at Oxford when Thomas Lee, an unlettered Quaker of the town, persuaded him to non-conformity. His zeal brought expulsion, followed by exile to Paris at the behest of his angry father, Sir William Penn. Even the distractions of the Parisian life did not shake the youth from his religious predilection and returning he was several times imprisoned on various charges. He was a constant speaker at the Gracechurch meeting house, and when one Sunday morning in 1670 the Friends held their place of worship closed, Penn, then 26 years old, began speaking to them in the street. He was arrested for this and his trial is noted by the London Mail as a landmark of English jurisprudence in the vindication of the rights of an English jury.

When they entered the court Penn and his fellow prisoner kept their hats on, Quaker fashion, and an officer knocked them off. The lord mayor, who was on the bench, roared at the officer to put the hats back on. This was done and then the mayor had the satisfaction of fining the prisoners for wearing their hats in court.

During the trial both Quakers showed that they knew more law than the whole bench put together, and their argument was that they had broken no law in speaking on Gracechurch street. The jury after an hour and a half could not agree on a verdict that Penn had spoken to an unlawful assembly. The only verdict in which it could agree was

that he was guilty of speaking on Gracechurch street, which was, of course, as good as an acquittal. The jury was harangued by the court and kept over the night without food or water, and the court met again next morning, though it was Sunday. The jury brought the same verdict—that this Penn was guilty of speaking on Gracechurch street, but not to an unlawful assembly.

On Monday morning again the hungry and thirsty jurors came into court, pale and shaken; yet separately questioned, they stood by their written verdict. The court refused to accept it, and demanded, "Is William Penn guilty or not guilty?" The foreman replied, "Not guilty," and the contest was at an end. Penn was then imprisoned with all the jurors for contempt of court, but the jury was acquitted and Penn released on the payment of his fine by an unknown friend.

A tablet in Old Bailey commemorates this historic fight for the rights of the people. To Americans the story is a fresh reminder how their present freedoms were won for them by Englishmen, their forebears and the founders of their nation.

## Prussian Order Conferred on Americans

Professor Edward C. Pickering, of the Harvard Observatory, has been appointed a knight in the Prussian Order of Merit. Only two Americans have previously received a similar honor. They were Newcomb and Agassiz. Since Agassiz there has been no American member of the science department of the order, and the only American in the fine arts department is Sargent, the painter.—Leslies.

## In Camp

As down I bent with eager lips Above the stones and crosses cool— The yellow tent, the little moon, I found within my twilight pool.

The fringing trees, the floating moon, The bubble tent—I passed them by, And sipped a tiny, shattered star, Deep drinking from that mirrored sky.

My tent is shadowed dark and night With leaves that shift in moon and sun; Across its walls of lucent white The lovely varied tracings run; And black and slender quickly sped, I watch the little feet at dawn— A sudden oriole overhead, A darting linnet come and gone. —Nora May French.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Boys

There are ever so many kinds of boys—Rollos and Tommys and Fauntleroy; Boys that are crude and blunt and rough, And boys that are made of a finer stuff. Boys who try, in their blundering way, A kindly, chivalrous thing to say, And only succeed in stammering out Some words whose meaning is left in doubt.

Boys who are awkward, boys who are bold, Boys who will never do as they are told; Boys who are bashful and painfully shy, Who can't be at ease however they try, Boys who are dull and boys who are bright;

Boys who are always ready to fight, Boys with ambition and boys without, Boys who whistle and boys who shout; Boys who wheedle and boys who tease, Boys who wear holes in their trousers—knees.

And of them all, which is the best? Away ahead of all the rest? 'Tis not a matter we need discuss— He's just the boy who belongs to us! —Carolyn Wells in "Life."

## Betty's Bear Story

One of the best stories ever told even in St. Nicholas is vouched for by the writer as true, and it is too funny to have been invented.

Betty all alone in the house had just finished her first attempt at making currant jelly, and was satisfied that Aunt Sarah's recipe worked well. She heard a slight noise on the porch and looking out saw an enormous brown animal snuffing at the parlor window. In a trice she realized that it was a big brown bear. She slammed the door quickly shut behind the wire screen and thought, "Now to keep him quiet till I can send for help; what do bears like—sweet things?" She rushed back to the kitchen, poured some jelly into a dipper and leaning out of the piazza window held it toward the bear. He sniffed and tasted and began to lap it with evident delight. She left the dipper and ran to the telephone.

The chief of police did not believe that she had a bear on her porch. "Bear did you say, miss? It must be a dog—one of those big Danes."

"No, it's a bear, truly, and he's eating all my currant jelly." Agreeing to send a policeman to arrest the bear, which he still supposed to be only a dog, the chief hung up the receiver only to take it down at another call and hear the head keeper at the Zoo inquiring frantically for Buster, the big brown bear.

The chief was proud to assure him that he knew exactly where his bear was this minute—"Up at 1608 Washington street, eating currant jelly."

So two policemen on bicycles with ropes and the breathless keeper and a big crowd of boys and girls, certain not to miss such a show as this, were soon grouped round Betty's front gate, watching Buster's feast. The keeper slid quickly round to the back door.

"Have you anything that will hold jelly enough to keep him till I get him to the Zoo?"

Betty brought out a long big double boiler and poured it full of her beloved blushing currant jelly.

Then the keeper holding the dish out behind him lured Bruin off down the street and to the Zoo. Sometimes he ran and sometimes he paused long enough to give Buster a taste to keep him going. A

## Picture Puzzle



What fish? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE. Cockatoo.

## Singer Writing Memoirs

Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg Strakosch, who 40 years ago was one of the best opera singers in the country, is writing the memoirs of her life at her summer home, Elpstone, in New Hartford.—Indianapolis News.

And so I penned It down, until at last it came to be, For length and breadth, the big-ness which you see.—Bunyan.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief. ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 5 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$3.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2002 and 2003 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 31, 1911

### Mexico's Land Question

IN THE latter years of his incumbency of the presidential office Porfirio Diaz was often advised by thoughtful observers of the situation, Americans as well as Mexicans, to take steps toward a reformation of the land system of the republic. There is little doubt that he was impressed with the necessity of taking measures of some kind that would result in the opening of the great estates or haciendas to the people. But he procrastinated. His excuse for delay was that the times were not ripe for the great change that would transform the peons into land proprietors. Through the irony of events, Senor Madero, a great land-owner, became leader of the revolutionary movement whose appeal to popular favor in Mexico was based upon the extirpation of landlordism.

Senor Madero is to be the revolutionary candidate for the presidency. There is hardly a doubt of his election. He has somehow won over to his side the leading hacendados. It is asserted that these, the landed gentry of Mexico, are subscribing liberally toward the expenses of his campaign. They have controlled Mexican political affairs since the restoration of the republic after Maximilian. From their ranks Senors Juaraz and Diaz chose their cabinet officers almost exclusively. They have been dominant in the national Congress and in the state governments. The interesting question arises: With a friend, one of their own number, in the presidency, is it probable that the land reforms demanded by the people in general will be granted?

Mexico's greatest problem at present is the creation of a responsible citizenship. This can be accomplished by the gradual surrender of the aristocracy to liberal opinions and liberal methods. The masses of the people must be schooled to self-government. It lies with Senor Madero and his class to determine whether the republic shall from this time progress, slowly perhaps but steadily, toward the establishment of stable democratic institutions or its history be punctuated with reaction and revolution. Comprehensive, broad-minded statesmanship, of the kind that places patriotism before personality, is very much needed at this time by our neighbor to the south.

The enthusiastic greeting tendered Secretary Stimson in Porto Rico gave him opportunity to see how well the school children are taking to the American system of education.

### Linking North and South America

WHILE not a great deal has been said of late about the intercontinental railway, known generally as the Pan-American railway project, South American countries are actively at work making the undertaking an accomplished fact. Whether it will prove profitable to have rail connection between cities like Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Santiago and New York, time alone can say. Not a few expert railroad men have doubted whether through-passenger travel will ever be a large factor in the traffic should there be uninterrupted rail service. That no one company will manage the system seems probable. But, on the other hand, there is no valid reason why each of the Pan-American nations concerned could not perfect its own lines to such a degree that intercontinental railroading would solve its own problems, because there would virtually be nothing to prevent continuous travel, just as in Europe a traveler can begin with France, for instance, and end the journey in Siberia.

Among Latin-American countries now doing much to further the project of intercontinental travel, Chile undoubtedly holds first rank. At the farther end of what would constitute the line the nation is pursuing a railroad policy which each year adds many miles to the existing systems. At the beginning of 1911 no less than nine new lines were under construction. Rail intercourse with Argentina is constantly improving. Since 1851, when the first road of fifty miles was laid down, the Chilean railroads have increased their mileage until now the various systems comprise about 4500 miles, with the government owning one half. With Chile pushing constantly northward, it will only remain for some of the other republics to continue their building operations, and the Panama Canal Zone should be reached before many years.

Mexico, already in possession of a number of satisfactory railroads, will undoubtedly enter upon construction on a more elaborate scale with internal peace assured. If the Central American nations can be induced to follow suit, Brazil already stands ready with several lines that might be partly utilized for the proposed through route. Passenger traffic may at no time become the most conspicuous feature of the business, but interchange of products between north and south will be greatly facilitated. Such railroad linking is bound to come, because more than ever Pan-America is now commercially interrelated.

THERE is something satisfying in the circumstance that enough water still flows over Niagara falls to make the barrel trip uncomfortable. Otherwise it might be taken oftener.

### Forestry in Canada's Far North

CANADA'S land possessions in the far north are of greater area than even its own people can readily grasp. Latterly the opening of mines and the construction of railways to serve them have compelled a nearer popular acquaintance with the vast territory lying beyond the present line of populous settlement. But even now there is little general comprehension of the great stretches lying between the coast of Hudson Bay and the valley of the Mackenzie. The Dominion government, however, has been striving for some time past to obtain information which would enable it to talk with more certainty of the possibilities of that country. In line with this purpose was the recent work of exploration carried on by the forestry branch of the department of the interior.

A report made in relation to this enterprise is now within reach. Its immediate object, of course, was to investigate forest

conditions. The route of the proposed Hudson Bay railway was followed, and a district extending for about 235 miles was covered. No timber was found growing at any considerable distance back from the water. Not over 1 per cent of the territory explored grows merchantable timber.

In respect to the natural growth of timber throughout the territory the report is not all that could be expected, but the point is not so much what the land is doing now in the way of producing trees as what it can be made to do. Spruce, like all first-class timber, is of slow growth; but a hundred years is not long in the life of a nation, and, from all appearances, there is no reason why the far north of Canada a hundred years from now should not be covered with spruce. The Toronto Globe very properly points out that Norway, lying for the most part north of the latitude of Ft. Churchill, furnishes Great Britain with its pit prop and pulp wood supply. The fact is fully recognized in Canada, both by people and government, that the present forests will not long furnish a timber supply at the present rate of consumption, and that provision for the future must be made without delay. The nation has the boundless stretches of the northland at its disposal, to sow them or plant them as it pleases, and all that seems to be required is such a liberal annual appropriation as will permit the employment of expert foresters and the purchase of the necessary equipment and stock. If the enterprise succeeds, and there is no reason why it should not, it will mean the laying up of enormous wealth for future generations of Canadians.

SOMEbody may raise the point that it is hardly fair for Canadians to raise a campaign fund for the defeat of reciprocity when American congressmen and senators forfeited their vacation to pass the bill.

THE Pacific slope, even in territorial times, has never been partial to paper money. In the state of Washington today there is some dissatisfaction because eastern visitors are leaving paper in exchange for hard money. The Tacoma Tribune tells us that the influx of visitors from the country east of the Rockies has created a heavy demand for gold and silver coin in that city. Gold coin, it says, is a rarity in the eastern states, where it is very seldom seen in the ordinary transactions of business. When the tourists reach the coast and gold and silver are given in exchange for all things gold is retained, and, as a natural result, more paper money is being handled by the banks than ever before.

It is recalled that during the civil war the paper money of the government was in very low repute in the Pacific West. Greenbacks were at one time quoted as low out there as 33 cents on the dollar. Despite the laws of Congress, making national bank bills legal tender for all debts, public or private, with the exception of duties on imports, the people of Washington, Oregon and California insisted upon payment in the precious metals. Under the law there were numerous cases in that country during the war period when advantage might have been taken of the legal tender act to pay debts with a depreciated currency, but it can be said to the honor of the people that few instances of dishonesty are recorded. The people were as insistent upon paying as on receiving coin.

Nearly all visitors to the West after the war, and during the period of financial rehabilitation throughout the rest of the country, brought back pleasant stories regarding the plentifulness of gold and silver money in California, Oregon and Washington. The "shimplaster" never got a foothold out there. It was long before the "nickel" was tolerated. The copper cent has not even to this day found a place in the affections of far westerners. It is a remarkable circumstance that the mere crossing of the Rocky mountains has always discovered to easterners a very wide difference of the popular point of view not only in relation to currency but in regard to its purchasing power.

Tacoma and Washington, like other places in the Pacific West, are finding compensation for the flooding of that section of the land with paper money in the fact that it means the invasion of people from the paper-money regions. It is realized that many of these people remain, and that most of them bring a "stake" that may easily be transformed into coin.

IF THERE is anything in a name, M. Level of France, who has set a new record for flight with a passenger, should be able to maintain a satisfactory balance.

### New York's New Seaside Parks

ACTION just taken by the New York board of estimate, authorizing the beginning of proceedings for the laying out of two seaside parks, a project involving the expenditure for sites alone of over \$2,500,000, is worthy of the country's first city. One of these parks is to occupy the Dreamland site on Coney Island, the other will have a tract of 250 acres at Rockaway beach. They are intended to be seaside resorts for the poor.

Next to the establishment of parks of this character, the most important thing is to provide for their accessibility. It is the understanding that the New York authorities are going to insist on the lowest possible rates between all parts of the greater city and the public beaches. Every interest in the community, great and small, is concerned in the comfort which the new parks will bring to the wage-earners of the city and their families. It requires no extraordinary penetration to see that the recreation that will be made possible by the establishment and efficient management of these seaside resorts must have results that will eventually pay large dividends, moral and financial, to the municipality.

Boston is peculiarly happy in the accessibility of the seashore to all classes of people in the community. It is impossible to estimate the benefits that have accrued to it by reason of its 5-cent rides to the ocean's brink. Nobody who has ever taken the pains to watch the going and returning crowds, however, fails to be impressed by the transforming influence of these little excursions, an influence that manifests itself in lighter tread, brighter eyes, happier faces. No thoughtful-lover of his kind, seeing the change, can refrain from expressing inwardly great gratitude that the sea air, the sea view, nature's great outdoors are thrown open to so many.

MINNEAPOLIS is now striving to enforce a "no-seat-no-fare" ordinance. Other cities have been through the experience, and they have found, as a rule, that people who are in a hurry, as most people are, will take the first car that comes along, whether it is crowded or not.

### Gold and Paper in the West

ADVOCATES of the Henry George system of taxation have long been wishing and hoping for an opportunity of trying it out on a large scale, that the world might thereby be quickly and thoroughly convinced of its practicability. It is frankly confessed by the doubters that the system has nowhere yet had a fair trial. In cases where communities have adopted it they have been compelled to comply with the general taxation laws; not only has it been incumbent upon them to provide necessary revenues under their own method of assessment, but they have been forced to meet the demands of the state. There have been efforts along the line of obtaining permission from the states to organize independent single tax districts, but these have failed for various reasons, mainly constitutional.

It is now proposed in Missouri, however, to amend the state constitution so that henceforth all revenues, local as well as state, shall be raised through the imposition of a tax on real property only. There is a strong public sentiment in favor of this radical change—a sentiment that is deeply rooted in discontent arising from the recognized and widely acknowledged inequality and injustice of the present taxing system. The feeling that the tax on general property, sometimes called the personal property tax, is neither fairly nor honestly levied, is not confined to any particular section of the country. There is, in fact, a nationally prevalent conviction that this tax lies at the root of the most menacing social and political evils. Nowhere among intelligent people in these days is there any doubt as to the need of reform in this particular. The conscientious property owner and taxpayer submits to it, complies with its requirements, under protest. It is impossible for him to defend a system that places a premium upon deceit and dishonesty.

The system, so generally disliked and so often proved inadequate as a revenue producer, has been tolerated through the years because of the seeming impossibility of finding a better one. Henry George came forward a generation ago with his land-tax solution of the problem, but, although he won thousands of followers, and although his adherents have been growing in number and in earnestness ever since, the tremendous conservative influence in this and other countries has prevented it from advancing very far beyond the theoretical stage. There has been for over thirty years, and there is today, a fear among conservatives that if the Henry George method should be adopted the rights of property, somehow or other, would be destroyed, whereas the advocates of the single tax system believe that these rights would be strengthened.

However this may be, the fact remains that some of the clearest and ablest political economists in the world have unlimited faith in the ability of the single-tax system to produce an ample revenue by equitable means. They look to it, moreover, to bring about economic conditions of the most salutary character, to work out social problems that are now perplexing humanity, to make for constructive as well as cleaner methods in politics. Missouri is to decide before long whether it shall become the testing ground for this important economic innovation, and the decision will serve to show whether any great advance has recently been made by its advocates against the bulwarks of conservatism and prejudice that are always ready for the defense of old systems.

THE American ambassador to Mexico has reached Washington on timely leave of absence, since he may assist in making the new Mexican ambassador to the United States feel at home in the capital.

Two factors contribute to make American-manufactured goods and inventions known throughout countries adjoining the eastern Mediterranean. One is the continued presence of so many American educators and teachers of religion and the dispersion of their pupils throughout European Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. The other is the increasing emigration from the Levant to the United States and the transmission by those persons who settle in America of information which has a stimulating and informing effect on kindred and friends who remain at home. Robert College at Constantinople and the Syrian college at Beirut not only have trained leaders in political revolutions that have transformed Bulgaria, altered the balance of power in Turkey and given impetus to the Young Egypt movement, they also have sent far and wide youth who, for a season, have lived where all the devices and comforts of occidental invention and practical science were to be had. These students have seen electricity in all its applications to heating, lighting and transmission of power. Mechanisms of all kinds, common as air in the American kitchen, home and educational "plant" have brought to these students desires that they are eager to have satisfied as they set up their own homes.

Nor, as we have intimated, is this the only source of information that is contributing to the rising demand of the near east for the products of American factories. Greeks, Albanians, Armenians, Syrians and Copts, resident in the United States, not only send back their earnings. They tell of what they find in the new land, and urge its adoption by kindred and friends left at home. Were Americans as eager to engage in Levantine trade as their European rivals are they would have taken advantage of the opening of the region that has followed the new political regime in Turkey. The facts here mentioned favored them above all competitors, had they shown adequate enterprise. Advertising of their goods, costing them nothing, had been going on for years, and goes on still. Yet up to date comparatively little has been done to secure a share of the business that Levantine merchants may be eager to place in this country. Manufacturers who will route their goods properly, who will adjust their credit system to the traditions of the region, and who will establish permanent relations with reputable middlemen in Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria, will apparently find no trouble in selling fabrics, machinery, agricultural implements, electrical and gas fixtures, dressed and paneled lumber and kitchen utensils. All the preliminary advertising has been attended to. What is wanted now is the "goods."

Those who believe Colonel Roosevelt is a candidate for President evidently assume that his determination not to talk is a phase of conservation of natural resources.

THE question of the correct pronunciation of Arkansas is again to the fore. It is as difficult to settle, apparently, as is the correct pronunciation of St. Louis.

### Will Missouri Try the Single Tax?

### American Trade in the Levant